

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.



No. 1004.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

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LITERATURE.

Letters of John Keats to his Family and Friends. Edited by Sidney Colvin. (Macmillans.)

THE poet in Keats (and he was nearly all poet) had reached full maturity before he died—indeed, Mr. Colvin, in the excellent biography contributed by him to Mr. Morley's series, gives good reasons for thinking that Keats lived to be more than mature, to be actually decadent: witness "The Cap and Bells" and the strangely ill-judged and uninspired re-cast of "Hyperion," long mistaken for a rough first draught—but the residue of Keats's personality, the ten or fifteen per cent. of him that was not poet, but friend, lover, philosophical observer, social critic, was hardly more than adolescent to the very last. The "marvellous boy" Chatterton was really never a boy at all. Keats was never anything else. Whether, if he had lived, his character, manners, and speech would have ultimately acquired the restraint and reserve, the felicitous and noble reticence, which had just begun to appear in his poetry, is, of course, a hopeless speculation; what is certain is that he died with these qualities undeveloped, and not even rudimentarily disclosed, in his nature. The absence of such qualities makes his letters a singularly interesting and valuable self-revelation; but, to the present writer at least (who is forced to acknowledge himself an eccentric person in regard to these matters), it does not make them pleasant reading. Keats is altogether too frank; he is even, if I may say so without provoking an imputation of cynicism, too sincere. In going over his letters we never have the pleasant exercise of divining something that has been left unsaid; there is no space for reading between the lines. He blurts out everything, like the impulsive, transparent, high-spirited, affectionate boy that he was. He is as garrulous, as confidential, as indiscreet as Marie Bashkirtseff, and a thousand times more veracious and genuine; for he would not give himself the trouble to pose, and it is doubtful if he possessed a looking-glass. From a reader's point of view, the drawback to this habit of complete self-disclosure is that it results in anything rather than variety of impression. It makes his letters, in spite of all accidental and superficial diversity of circumstance and subject-matter, the most monotonous reading imaginable, because, while other men present different facets of their personality to different correspondents, or even assume ventriloquial disguises in

speaking down the epistolary telephone, he offers his whole spiritual surface to every eye, and is the same unvaried voice to every ear. Other men write letters with a monitor looking over their shoulders, and a prompter at their elbows. John Keats wrote without any other suggestion, correction, or admonition than were furnished by John Keats.

To class him with the great letter-writers—as Mr. Colvin implicitly does by speaking of "the other great letter-writers in English"—seems to me a questionable proceeding. With the exceptions of Pope and Burns, I can think of no other first-rate English poet whose greatness seems to me to be more entirely in abeyance than Keats's in letter-writing. When he glances at any great subjects other than his own art, he does so in a way that seems to show imperfect comprehension of them; while the flat trivialities that occupy so much space in his correspondence are not, for the most part, redeemed by any specially ennobling grace or charm of touch. He is frequently jocular without being in the least witty or amusing: his facetiousness consists mainly in the execution of all manner of undignified gambols, which he mistakes for humorous sallies (such as commencing several consecutive paragraphs with the mysterious formula, *Twang-dillo-dee*). Personally he seems to have been a manly young man on the whole, but as a letter-writer his loquacity too often degenerates into an incontinent gushiness which is neither manly nor properly boy-like, but simply hobbledehoyish. And Cockney vulgarity, unfortunately, is never far distant. Faults of breeding—by which I do not mean mere departures from conventional carriage, mere sins against the decalogue of Turveydrop, but violations of the instinctive code of right manners—are but too common in these pages. The divinity of genius does indeed sometimes shine through it all; but—if my fellow-worshippers will pardon the profanity—it is Apollo with an unmistakeable dash of 'Arry.

Mr. Colvin has discharged his task in what was, I suppose, the only way legitimately open to him. Had it been a question of publishing Keats's correspondence for the first time, he hints that he might have preferred a method of selection and partial suppression; but, the case standing as it does, he recognises that such a course, however personally acceptable to himself, would have been unsatisfactory to most readers. He therefore rejects altogether the corruptions which Lord Houghton, with unmistakably good intentions, foisted upon the text; and his aim has been to give us Keats, not quite the whole Keats, yet nothing but Keats—

"omitting," to quote his own words, "a few passages of mere crudity, hardly more than two pages in all, but not attempting to suppress those which betray the weak places in the writer's nature, his flaws of taste and training, his movements of waywardness, irritability, and morbid suspicion."

Concerning the ethics of editorial procedure in such cases, the writer of this article having some time ago uttered himself at large elsewhere, with sufficient avoidance of ambiguity, has no intention of reiterating

his sentiments here. But I think I cannot be flattering myself unduly by believing that one passage in Mr. Colvin's admirable preface was written with a distinct reference to certain published words of my own; and in the course of this passage Mr. Colvin says:

"Even as an artist, in the work which he himself published to the world, Keats was not one of those of whom it could be said, 'his worst he kept, his best he gave.' Rather he gave promiscuously, in the just confidence that among the failures and half-successes of his inexperienced youth would be found enough of the best to establish his place among the poets after his death."

Quite true, if by "worst" and "best" we simply mean degrees of literary merit; but to do so is clearly to misapply Tennyson's words. Keats "gave" indifferently his best and worst verses, because, like most of his poetic contemporaries, he was probably not always able to discriminate the two; but he was fully able to distinguish between the great and the petty in his own personal character; and we may be sure that in his heart of hearts he wished to "give" the world no part of himself that was not noble and high and true. He would surely have been the last to desire that his occasional outbursts of petulance, of unworthy distrust, of irritated self-esteem, should be fixed in the permanence which befits his greatness alone. "The object," says Mr. Colvin, "of publishing a man's correspondence is not merely to give literary pleasure—it is to make the man himself known"; but to say thus is to assume (quite unwarrantably, as it appears to me) that we alone, the poet's public, have rights in the matter, while the poet himself has none: that our right of inquisition is unassailable, and the poet's right of privacy non-existent. Touching one important matter, I venture here to make a confession of ignorance which, in the opinion of some readers, may perhaps put me out of court altogether, and disqualify me for uttering another word concerning Keats's life or writings. I have never read the letters to Fanny Brawne, and no consideration shall ever induce me to look at them. From common report I have learned their general character and spirit; but to read them—why, I should feel like a man listening at a keyhole, or spying over a wall. Mr. Colvin, to his honour be it said, gives them no place in his edition of Keats's correspondence. This is a matter about which there can be no conflict of opinions among healthy-minded persons; but in my inability to share Mr. Colvin's general estimate of Keats's genius for letter-writing, many readers will doubtless differ from me on vital points. It seems to me that he had not paid much attention to the art of handling prose as a precise instrument of expression, and it is also probable that he deliberately or instinctively saved his best powers, and nursed his finest impulses, for poetry alone. Not to measure him against the "other great letter-writers" whom Mr. Colvin names, take some of the new letters of Charlotte Brontë, published the other day. What a great tone is in them! What a

profound and powerful spirit is seen to tremble behind the words, showing us its wounds, its agitations, its immense loneliness, without artificial reserve, without unseemly self-betrayal, nor yet without regard for the decencies of comely and even studied expression. Compared with a voice calling from such depths as those, the letters of Keats seem, for the most part, the veriest infantine prattle and babble.

Looking over some of the dates given in Mr. Colvin's Preface, one cannot but reflect how many of Keats's circle survived until almost the present day. Keats's brother George, and Armitage Brown, only outlived the poet some twenty years; but Reynolds and Bailey lived till 1852, Hunt till 1859, Dilke till 1864, Cowden Clarke till 1877, Severn till 1879, and Fanny Keats (Señora Llanos) till 1889. It is difficult not to think that, if Lord Houghton had taken the requisite trouble, he might have learned more about the poet than he did, and have been able to paint a more life-like portrait. For the task was surely not a very hard one. Keats's was a simple and legible nature. He did not, like Shelley, send out tortuous roots and "intertwisted fibres serpentine" in every direction. He stood in no perplexingly elaborate relation to his age. He was, thank heaven! not one of the writers about whom a "Life and Times" is necessary. His appropriate fate would have been to live and die

"Content on pleasant sward,
Leaving great verse unto a little clan."

As it was, he left that imperishable legacy to a clan which at first was indeed little, but which now embraces all who, vocal or silent, "follow the delightful Muse."

WILLIAM WATSON.

Ten Years in Equatoria and the Return with Emin Pasha. By Major Gaetano Casati. Translated by the Hon. Mrs. J. Randolph Clay, assisted by Mr. J. Walter Savage Landor. In 2 vols. (Frederick Warne & Co.)

MAJOR CASATI, after serving with distinction in the wars against Austria and in suppressing the brigandage long rampant in the Neapolitan provinces, threw up his commission in 1879 for the purpose of devoting himself to geographical studies and, should the occasion present itself, to the practical work of exploration. His opportunity came with a letter from Gessi Pasha to a mutual military friend, asking for "a young man, preferably an officer in the army, well acquainted with the art of drawing maps," the immediate object being a complete exploration of the Welle basin. Casati eagerly accepted this commission, for which he appeared to be fully qualified, being a member of the Topographical Department of the Leghorn Institute, which was entrusted with the construction of the ordnance maps of Italy. Little time was lost in preparations; and before the end of August, 1880, he had his first and last meeting with Gessi on the banks of the Jur tributary of the White Nile. Gessi, who had just succeeded in suppressing the dangerous rebellion of Soleimân, son of the notorious slave-trader, Zebahr, soon afterwards quitted the

province for ever, and Casati found himself alone in the wilds of Central Africa with no recognised official authority, suffering from the effects of a severe attack of typhus, and deprived of his supplies by the local functionary. Nevertheless, he started at once with a small caravan for the station of Rumbek, on the river Rôl, and during the next four years devoted himself to the exploration of the Upper Welle regions. The Mambattu (Mongbottu), Zandeh, Abarambo, and other territories were traversed in various directions, Schweinfurth's and Junker's itineraries were crossed at several points, and Junker himself was met on the banks of the Welle while that explorer was staying at the Court of Mambanga, successor of Munza, King of Mambattuland. Meantime the Mahdi's revolt had spread to the Equatorial Province; and, at the urgent request of Emin and Junker, Casati withdrew in January, 1885, to Emin's headquarters at Lado, on the White Nile. It was from this place that he started the following year on his famous expedition up the Nile to Unyoro, charged by Emin with an important mission to Chua, better known as Kaba Rega, king of that country. The mission was a failure; and after losing all the records of his previous explorations and narrowly escaping a cruel death, Casati returned to Lado, whence he was ultimately rescued with Emin by the Stanley Relief Expedition.

Such, briefly, are the incidents which form the groundwork of these bulky volumes, last and least of those issued in connection with the Emin episode. Several untoward circumstances have conspired to render this one of the least satisfactory books of travel that have appeared for some time. The author's friend, Capt. Camperio, who supplies the preface, frankly admits his lack of literary skill, remarking that the work has not the artistic merit of a practised writer, but reads rather like a report to his superior in command. Then, the disappearance of the papers dealing with the explorations in the Welle basin had to be made up by reports from Emin, long quotations from Gessi's diaries and other sources, and vague descriptions made from memory, which produce a bewildering effect on the reader. Thus, the sources of the Nile are said to be "formed and flow from a vast basin partly surrounded by a semicircle of mountains. In the eastern segment the range of heights describes a curve diverging from the Abyssinian mass of mountains and from the surroundings of the Blue Nile, reaching its highest altitude in the equatorial lake region."

Then follows some more equally unintelligible or misleading matter, with a footnote stating that the information is partly taken from an Italian document published in 1885. But surely a professional surveyor might at least have controlled such statements, if he was incapable of giving his readers an original and accurate account of the Upper Nile regions taken from personal observations during a residence of "ten years in Equatoria." Elsewhere the White Nile is identified with "the Astapus of the ancients," which was certainly the Blue Nile, while it is suggested that the latter takes its name from the indigo plant; the

fact being that, although mostly turbid in its lower reaches, it issues as a blue, limpid stream from Lake Tsana, whence its Arab name of Bahr-el-Azrek, the "Blue River." Another adverse factor is the writer's idiosyncrasy revealed by a profusion of naive statements, puerilities or platitudes, often quite in the "copybook style," as thus:

"Difficulties at first perceived fade away; the cowardice of boasters is always defeated by the patient steadfastness of a strong mind. A good intelligence department, moderation towards adversaries, and actions that are able to inspire and maintain the confidence of friends, will always rule men and events."

Then we are gravely informed that "the evil counsellors," that is, the Egyptian traitors who conspired to depose Emin,

"proudly withdrew to their houses with the conviction of having saved the country and performed a memorable act of justice, while the nervous, few in number, are perhaps sorry; but they felt their conscience delivered from the incubus of responsibility weighing upon them, and concealed their cowardice with the excuse of numerical impotence."

It is startling to read that Casati advised Emin to affix his signature to the decree dismissing him from the government of the province, and to sign "any other paper of the sort which might subsequently be sent to him." From his somewhat obscure account of these intrigues, interspersed as they are with much sententious moralising and serpentine maxims, one might almost suppose that his rôle was that of a "trimmer," running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. It appears that he was not himself at any time under arrest, and he even assures us that Jephson was mistaken in supposing himself a prisoner. Anyhow, Casati moved freely between both parties, preaching fine moral maxims to the cut-throat Nubians, and exhorting Emin to be of good cheer under uncommonly depressing circumstances. He professes to be astonished that Jephson felt pained, "as if an indecorous precedent had been set," and rather prides himself in obtaining recognition as the representative of both in one particularly nefarious transaction, which he himself calls "a heinous proposal." On another occasion he adopts a policy that he knows must deeply wound Emin, but he protests that he was bound so to act.

"It was an indispensable step in order to begin work in favour of my friend. I did not act in this manner because I had lost the sense of my own dignity, but because calm reflection proved to me that it was the best means of performing the friendly duty I had undertaken; and, if the course of events had compelled me to give up European customs to such an extent that my life might have been thought incomprehensible, still I can certainly say that my courage never wavered, that my mind was constantly bent on my purpose, and that I did not care to indulge in vain pride, either in season or out of season, as others did."

For his "friend" Emin he had evidently a kindly feeling, though almost unconsciously saying most unkind things of him:

"If not proud, he was certainly self-reliant, and seemed to disdain the careful study of the men who surrounded him. He believed that he could attend to everything himself; and,

when he saw that he could not alone prevent the forthcoming ruin of his province, he conceived false opinions, often changed them, and thus injured himself. . . . His temporising in the continual hope of a better day shook his authority as a commander more and more, and gradually brought him into general distrust."

Emin's behaviour in connexion with the Unyoro mission is declared to be "ungrateful and presumptuous"; and elsewhere we are told that

"the Governor, powerless to put a stop to the increasing thirst for blood and the revengeful spirit of the military tyrants, was not only compelled to sign proscriptions, but also to initiate them, and to praise murderers and shake hands with them."

The author has not been fortunate in his translators, who through ignorance, partly of the subject, partly of the language, fall into several serious blunders. Thus we have "at Massico" for in *Mexico*, the reference being, not to a place in Sudan, but to the French invasion of Mexico; "a successor at Mirambo" for to *Mirambo*, Mirambo not being a place, but a well-known conqueror in Central Africa; "the explorer of Cassai" for the *Kasai*, which is a river, not a country, and so on. A strange indifference to English idiom is betrayed in such sentences as: "His never-extinguished hatred for the Egyptian domination increased and again engaged his attention"; "The chimneys and hulks [query: hull of the steamer] had been varnished like new, for show at the approaching voyage on the lake"; "They exhibit their gifts in industries and commerce"; "The Chief of the Wavitu, by right of custom, has the prerogative of the investiture of new chiefs in the single branches"; "Driven away by the persecution of man, these monkeys often immigrate." The reference here is to the chimpanzee, which, we are assured, "can cook meat and ground-nuts." If Major Casati had established that statement on some better authority than mere hearsay, he would gladly be forgiven a whole volume of platitudes.

There are four rather sketchy maps and a large number of illustrations—some passable and even good, especially the portraits, others execrable. Inventors of new processes of reproduction seem just now to be trying their effect on the patience of a long-suffering public.

A. H. KEANE.

RECENT FRENCH WORKS ON BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

La Modernité des Prophètes. Par Ernest Havet. (Paris: Calmann Lévy.)

Les Résultats de l'Exégèse Biblique. Par Maurice Vernes. (Paris: Leroux.)

Essais Bibliques. Par Maurice Vernes. (Paris: Leroux.)

WHAT is known in Germany as Graf's theory, in England as Kuenen's or Wellhausen's theory of Old Testament history and literature, has hitherto had to cope only with attacks from the traditional or conservative side. Against these it has successfully held its ground; and it is now not only accepted by a great number, perhaps the majority, of unprejudiced and competent

Biblical critics, but it is assumed as authoritative by such an historian as Edward Meyer, and by such an archaeologist as M. Perrot. But, like all other great reforms, it is now threatened with the hostility of a different class—of those who want to go farther, to make a still cleaner sweep of traditional opinions. So far the assailants are neither numerous nor formidable; but they have the advantage of attacking the theory on a side left comparatively undefended because believed to be absolutely secure.

In a work called *Le Christianisme et ses Origines*, begun in 1871 and completed in 1884, the author, M. Ernest Havet, having occasion to read through the Old Testament under the excellent guidance of the late Prof. Reuss, took upon himself to revise the work of that eminent critic, in the sense of a much more complete break with the old traditions and a much larger recognition of the forger's hand in the composition of ancient Hebrew literature. In particular, he disallowed the authenticity of the "Prophets" wholesale, bringing down the earliest of them to the Maccabean period, and the most recent to the years following the death of Herod the Great. This view was first put forward in 1877. M. Havet was a good classical scholar, but he knew neither Hebrew nor German. Naturally enough his views did not commend themselves to Hebraists, who apparently disdained even to refute them. He, however, remained convinced of their truth, and returned to the charge in 1889 by publishing an amplification and defence of his thesis in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for August of that year, now re-issued as a separate volume by his literary executors. Before his death, which occurred on December 21, 1889, at the age of seventy-six, M. Havet had the satisfaction of discovering that he had made one disciple, a certain M. Charles Bellange, who, in the preface to a work on the history of the Jewish people, had, it seems, professed his adhesion to the views of the aged and solitary sceptic.

The reasoning by which Ernest Havet hoped to revolutionise Hebrew studies without a knowledge of Hebrew is of a very summary character. Detailed predictions of future events are an impossibility; therefore no books containing such pretended predictions can be of an earlier date than the events themselves. But the Hebrew prophets are filled with references to what happened during the last two centuries B.C. Therefore they were written during that period. We have here what at first sight seems a generalisation of the methods by which, to the unanimous satisfaction of liberal scholars, much of Isaiah has been assigned to the close of the Exile, and the whole of Daniel to the Maccabean epoch. And just as extreme reactionists are very fond of parading the wildest revolutionary schemes as the logical consequence of moderate reforms, so also we find orthodox reviewers affecting to perceive no difference between the method of M. Havet and the method of so cautious and conservative a critic as M. Renan. It is even surprising that the disquisitions of the former are not already figuring among the "remarkable books" of the *Nineteenth Century*, and

appearing under the skilful manipulation of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Lilly as awful examples of the inclined plane down which modern rationalism is gliding, or of the abyss to which it leads.

But just as the grounds of true Liberalism are valid equally against a Metternich and a Marat, so, also, the very arguments by which the higher criticism has disauthenticated some parts of the Canon may be used as effectually for the vindication of other parts. Thus, the silence of Ecclesiasticus is justly held to be good evidence that Daniel was unknown at the time when that book was composed, that is to say at a time not later than the first quarter of the second century B.C. But this single date is enough to destroy the whole hypothesis of M. Havet; for the son of Sirach mentions Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the Twelve Minor Prophets as part of the hereditary glories of Israel. So, also, with the internal evidence supplied by the book of Daniel itself. Clearly it dates from a period long posterior to Jeremiah; and M. Havet accordingly brings it down to the death of Herod. But the same arguments that prove the impossibility of its having been composed before the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes also exclude the possibility of any later date. M. Havet does indeed maintain that by the beast with the iron teeth is meant the Roman empire; but we need go no farther than the explanation given by "Daniel" himself, in his eighth chapter, to see that it is an emblem of Macedonia. The argument used to discredit Ezekiel is particularly unfortunate. He alludes several times to the battering-ram, which it is alleged was not used until the year 400 B.C. (p. 115). M. Havet need have gone no farther than the work of his countrymen, MM. Perrot and Chipiez, to find that the battering-ram is represented on the figured monuments of ancient Assyria. The prophecies of the Babylonian Isaiah date themselves almost as certainly as Daniel, the allusions to Cyrus being alone sufficient for the purpose. But M. Havet is so possessed with the idea of Herod that he identifies him with the Persian hero as readily as with the little horn in Daniel. There is not much to choose between such an interpretation and the desperate shifts of those orthodox apologists who assume that Koresch was an ancient title for the chiefs of Iran well known to the contemporaries of Hezekiah. As for the first Isaiah, when he describes the desolation of Judaea, evidently he is thinking of the ravages of the army of Antiochus. Naturally one Syrian war was very like another Syrian war. Indeed, all wars and sieges present a sort of family resemblance. It is not so very long since an august personage rather infelicitously reminded us how very applicable a certain passage in this same Isaiah is to some circumstances of the Franco-German War. But I must apologise for troubling the readers of the *Academy* with such trumpery nonsense. I can only plead that it was signed by a member of the Institute, and published in that supreme organ of culture and of mortal ennuï—the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

M. Maurice Vernes has the advantage

over Ernest Havet of knowing Hebrew, German, and Dutch; and accordingly he has not committed himself to such obvious absurdities. His thesis is that the whole Hexateuch and all the prophetic books were composed in the post-exilic period, speaking roughly between 400 and 200 B.C. So far he has advanced but few and trifling arguments in support of what Dr. Kuenen well describes as an astounding thesis that ought not to be put forward without a powerful array of proofs. To this M. Vernes replies that the same scandal was excited when the views held by Dr. Kuenen himself, and by the whole modern school of Biblical criticism, were first promulgated. No doubt; but then their views were established by the recognised canons of scientific method, and so won their way to general acceptance; whereas his views have nothing but audacity and novelty to recommend them, and even in those respects they are outdone by the wilder conjectures of Ernest Havet. M. Vernes, it is true, finds fault with the method of his opponents as unscientific, because their present conclusions have been reached through a gradual modification of the traditional exegesis; whereas his method is to work back from a particular date—say 200 B.C.—when the Hebrew Bible is known to have existed, with a few exceptions, nearly as we have it now, and as we ascend upward to assign each book or group of books to whatever age seems most suitable to its composition. But surely, when we have the internal evidence supplied by the writings and by their mutual connexion, it matters little from which end of the chronological series we start—the *terminus a quo* or the *terminus ad quem*. At any rate, the adherents of the reigning school need not fear the appeal to *a priori* probabilities. Antecedently, it is most unlikely that a number of Jewish families would have voluntarily relinquished their comfortable settlements in Mesopotamia in order to rebuild Jerusalem and its temple, facing for that purpose the hardships of a journey through the desert and the privations incident to the colonisation of a lawless, inclement, and rather barren country, had they not been stimulated to the enterprise by a glorious legendary history, an intoxicating prophetic literature, and a code believed to be divinely revealed. It is most unlikely that the proud language of those whom we call the Older Prophets could have been formed in any but a period of national independence, that a pseudepigraphic literature could have been composed except on the model of an authentic literature, that a post-exilic writer could have produced a dramatic work so palpitating with life and actuality, so meaningless when detached from its present historical framework, as the book of Jeremiah. "But," says M. Vernes, following Havet, "Jeremiah is not mentioned in 'Kings.'" Why should he have been mentioned? He had no influence on history, he witnessed and deplored the fate of Jerusalem, but could not avert it. The Oresteia of Aeschylus was a political manifesto in favour of the Areopagus. Yet in Aristotle's account of the conflict that led to the political ruin of the Areopagus, and with it of the old

Athenian aristocracy—that very interesting account that we have all just been reading—the name of Aeschylus does not once occur. Are we then to conclude that the poet never existed?

The date of Deuteronomy is a question closely connected with that of the authenticity of Jeremiah. There are sufficient points of resemblance in style and thought to prove that they belong to the same age, and of difference to prove that they are not from the same pen. There is besides the external evidence going to show that the Book of the Law "found" by Hilkiah was no other than the Deuteronomic code. But, says M. Vernes, Jeremiah nowhere alludes to the reforms of Josiah; and, what is more, the prophet declares that no law of sacrifice was promulgated in the desert. Besides, the abolition of the high places attributed to Josiah is incredible; the idea of such an outrage to popular feeling could only have occurred to a fanatic or a madman. The whole narrative in "Kings" is manifestly a post-exilic fiction. Let us begin with the last argument. It might be replied that the conduct of Josiah in flinging himself with a small and untrained force across the path of Necho's conquering army was a sign of fanaticism and even of madness. But the project of abolishing the high places was not so insane after all. According to our authorities, it had been already attempted by Hezekiah when, as Prof. Robertson Smith has well suggested, the devastation of the open country by Sennacherib's army, combined with the immunity enjoyed by the temple of Jerusalem, would render the centralisation of public worship in one sanctuary comparatively easy of acceptance. Deuteronomy would be quite unintelligible as a post-exilic composition; its reforms work from the circumference in, from Judaea to Jerusalem; whereas, before the foundation of the second temple, a clean sweep had been made, and henceforth the whole religious movement was from the centre out, from Jerusalem to Judaea. The absence of any essential distinction between priests and Levites in Deuteronomy is another pre-exilic note: the subsequent degradation of the Levites could only have been effected through such a profound break as the exile supposes; and the position occupied by Ezekiel in this respect is a strong argument for the authenticity of his prophecies. As regards the absence of references to the sacrificial code in Jeremiah, and the generally unfavourable attitude of that prophet towards all ritualism, M. Vernes is in error when he assumes that his opponents are unaware of that fact. It was already pointed out by Duhm in 1875, and the observation has since been confirmed by Dr. Kuenen, that Jeremiah only sympathised with the Deuteronomist up to a certain point, drawing the line where the latter declines from the heights of spiritual religion. Jeremiah has words of praise for the just administration of Josiah; to have dwelt on his iconoclasm would have been scarcely politic after the catastrophe of Megiddo. The star-worshippers were ready enough as it was to point out that the period of national misfortune had begun with the abandonment of their cult.

Besides the instance just mentioned, M. Vernes gives more than one example of very imperfect acquaintance with the writings of the school whom he attacks. In reviewing a friend of his whom he greatly admires, but who is, I believe, otherwise unknown to fame, the late M. Gustave D'Eichthal, he credits that critic with the idea of separating the great preamble in Deuteronomy (chap. v-xi) from the code which it precedes, and treating it as an independent composition belonging to another author and another age. But this feat of analysis, whatever it may be worth, had been performed by Wellhausen ten years before the appearance of M. D'Eichthal's essay, and was controverted, in my opinion, with success, by Kuenen in the first part of his *Onderzoek*. Again, in arguing for the recent origin of the short code contained in Exodus xx.-xxiii., M. Vernes confidently appeals to the pericope xxiii. 14-17, as embodying the recognition of a single sanctuary. He ought to have known that Kuenen and Wellhausen have condemned this passage as an awkward Deuteronomic interpolation. It is not then surprising that so very careless a critic should have disregarded the delicate analysis by which the comments of a Deuteronomizing editor in "Kings" have not only been detected, but safely assigned to a period anterior to the fall of Jerusalem. It is a remark which we owe to the sagacity of Wellhausen that the reference to the fate of Judah in 2 Kings xvii. 19-20, was added after the catastrophe, and thus proves that the reflections which it interrupts date from before the Exile.

One need only compare the historical perspective, the political outlook, of the Great Prophets whose genuineness is now impugned with writings of admittedly post-exilic origin, to perceive the difference. On the one side, we have a world full of nations still desperately struggling for their political independence; on the other, the dead calm of a world over which one irresistible monarchy has established its sway. And so the ideal of Isaiah and Micah is peace; while the ideal of the later prophets is empire, but an empire of the saints. On the other hand, anticipations of a time when Yahvism should be universally recognised as the true religion cannot be used, as they are by MM. Havet and Vernes, to prove the post-exilic date of a prophecy. Such a prediction was the natural consequence of a pure spiritual monotheism whenever and wherever that creed first prevailed; and to say that it did not prevail among the prophets of Israel before the Exile is to assume one of the questions at issue, and to assume it in the teeth of positive evidence. Predictions of the Captivity and the Restoration are also made much of by these writers, as arguments for the late origin of the books containing them, but with equally little force. Historical experience gave ample warrant for predictions of a wholesale transportation; the promise of a subsequent deliverance is remarkable, but no doubt it arose from the tradition of an ancient deliverance from Egyptian bondage, and it was moreover one of those predictions which realise themselves. The period of seventy years fixed

by Jeremiah considerably exceeds the actual duration of the Captivity, and would hardly have been fabricated after the event. Neither would the return of the Ten Tribes have been included, as it is, in nearly every promise to the nation, at a time when such a promise was so signally belied by the event. Conversely, such a triumph for Israel as the destruction of Nineveh would surely have provoked some allusions in the books attributed to Amos, Hosea, and the first Isaiah, had they been made up after its occurrence. Its actual effect was to suggest that a similar fate lay in store for other proud and oppressive cities—an expectation which, as Dr. Kuenen has shown, did not come true in the real sense of the prophets who proclaimed it.

The argument on which M. Vernes seems to rely most is that the alleged prophetic writings betray a complete misconception of the religious condition of Israel before the Exile, confounding together such distinct facts as the plurality of places of worship, the representation of Iahve under a visible form, and the introduction of foreign cults. It is not quite clear whence his own superior information is derived. But perhaps the prophets were not so very much mistaken. Perhaps the preservation of the old sanctuaries was favourable to idolatry, and perhaps an idolatrous conception of Iahve did facilitate apostasy to Baal and Moloch, or what would now be more politely called a system of religious syncretism.

The example of Matthew Arnold shows that literary tact does not by itself qualify one to be a Biblical critic. But neither is the total absence of literary tact a qualification; and it is totally absent from the essays of M. Vernes. He does not often venture into the field of literary criticism; but when he does, his performances are only valuable as illustrating a certain remarkable resemblance between the ulterior effects of Calvinism on the sense of humour in countries otherwise the most opposed. Arguing against the genuineness of the elegy on the deaths of Saul and Jonathan attributed to David, he points out how irrational it would have been to forbid the communication of the fatal news to the Philistines, when it was in a battle with those very Philistines that Saul and Jonathan had just succumbed (*Essais Bibliques*, p. 168). Perhaps when the elegist, whoever he may have been, said, "Tell it not in Gath!" what he really meant was that his verses were not to be brought under the notice of such critics as M. Maurice Vernes.

ALFRED W. BENN.

NEW NOVELS.

For God and Humanity. By Haskett Smith. In 3 vols. (Blackwoods.)

It Happened Yesterday. By Frederick Marshall. (Blackwoods.)

A Deputy Providence. By Henry Murray. (Chapman & Hall.)

The World Grown Young. By William Herbert. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

Elsa. By E. M'Queen Gray. (Methuen.)

Balaam and his Master. By Joel Chandler Harris. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

The Upper Ten. By Sebastian Evans and Frank Evans. (Sampson Low.)

Good Bye. By John Strange Winter. (White.)

THE character of Cyril Gordon, in Mr. Haskett Smith's novel, is avowedly drawn from life, the prototype being no other than the late Laurence Oliphant. It required some boldness to attempt by such a means the limning of a man who so little lends himself to portraiture as the subject of a recent biography. Nor can it be said that Mr. Haskett Smith has succeeded in producing a portrait. His Cyril Gordon is a religious enthusiast, who lives a life of self-abnegation among the Druses on Mount Carmel; but he is far too colourless and shadowy a personage to suggest the brilliant many-sided man whom he is supposed to represent. The truth is that canvas, materials, and a subject do not make a painter or a picture. Mr. Haskett Smith had all these. He knew Oliphant, and is perfectly familiar with the Eastern life which gave appropriate surroundings to one of the most striking careers; but there is a want of vividness in his work. Not only does he not succeed with his central character—a result at which no surprise should be felt—but all the lines of his story are flimsy and unreal. The book has been written with the evident object of conveying certain lessons on points of conduct and belief. The object is admirable, and the lessons are well meant; but the genius of fiction is not to be cheated into doing homilistic duty. A moral essay remains a moral essay, no matter what the form in which it is presented. Here we have it in the supposed form of conversations; but the wary reader will perceive that he is being quietly preached at, and that the names Cyril Gordon, Sir Thomas Randolph, and so on, are only tags used as innocent disguises. It is the common fault of all kinds of preachers to misapprehend the things they rail against, and, as a consequence, to misconstrue their ideals. Among Mr. Haskett Smith's characters are two young undergraduates, friends of each other. One of them is a good fellow at heart, but like many another generous young man he gets into bad company and contracts gambling debts. The other—Harold Maybrook—is a paragon of virtue. Maybrook is consulted by his friend as to a large sum lost to a sharper named Baker at cards, which he cannot pay. The erring youngster has formed the wise resolution never to play again; but his monitor tells him to keep a card-party engagement he has already made, and volunteers to take a hand himself. The other players on the occasion were Baker and a companion sharper. To the surprise of the rest, Maybrook consents to play unlimited loo, and he wins round after round until the three other players are "rooked." The biggest loser is Baker. Maybrook then sees his chance. He accepts from Baker his own friend's I O U's in part payment of his winnings, and forthwith destroys them. After having thus delivered his friend, he

wipes his hands of the whole business, and renounces the rest of his winnings. Baker is so touched by his magnanimity that he falls upon his neck, and when the curtain drops everybody is forswearing cards for ever. This is utterly unlike life. Mr. Haskett Smith's best characters are the women in the story. Miss Lockyer has some individuality, and Nellie Marshall some freshness. The descriptions of Syrian life and scenery are fairly good, but the style—especially in the conversations—is unpleasantly stiff and awkward. When a girl, having taken her hat off, puts it on again, it is irritating to be told that she "proceeded to restore to her head the hat which she had discarded."

Mr. Frederick Marshall has spoiled a good story, and a very clever book, by the conclusion he gives to *It Happened Yesterday*. Up to a certain point, and a point far advanced in the tale, an exceptionally strong interest is maintained. Then all at once hypnotism comes in and the interest ceases. You feel that the author has played you a trick, and you resent the quackery of the whole thing. Mr. Marshall could well have dispensed with so feeble a resource. He had an excellent plot in hand. His chief characters are two women—one of them a German of noble birth, with pride of ancestry, acute sensibility, and Teutonic awkwardness; the other a Frenchwoman of low birth, unimpressible except on the surface, but with all a Frenchwoman's talent and taste in the matter of externals. The former was very poor, the latter very rich; and they are brought into close relations, in which they mutually act and react upon each other. Another character, full of strong individuality, is a nephew of the Frenchwoman, an ardent patriot, always in a state of effervescence, and never foaming so much as at the sight of a German. Here was matter enough for a story of the better sort. The idealism of the German girl had to transform the mind of the Frenchwoman; and the luxurious taste of the latter had to work an external transformation in the young German. French and German patriotism, moreover, each displayed in fiery ebullitions against the other, might have found a solvent for their separate fires in the glow of love. This, with much else, is all in the course of being well worked out, when a wretched Russian comes upon the scene—a creature without a single pleasant quality, but capable of an ultra-hypnotic power of will. With his advent the story breaks down; and Mr. Marshall deprives his readers of the conclusion they had expected, and denies to his own powers the legitimate completion of an admirable piece of mental analysis.

Mr. Henry Murray tells a pleasant story with much skill in *A Deputy Providence*. If his country, his people, and his style are suggestive of Mr. Christie Murray, it must be remembered that the two are brothers, and that midland scenes and midland people were among the native surroundings of both. Mr. Barstow, the purse-proud, uneducated Staffordshire man who had made his money "in the hardware business," is a genuine specimen of a

small class still to be met with in the Midland Black Country. While Barstow adds field to field the neighbouring squire's estate shrinks in his hands. Barstow holds mortgages on it and means to absorb it. But it is quite in accordance with the usual drift of this kind of story that the indigent squire should have a daughter, and the vulgar capitalist a son, between whom a union may be foreshadowed in the early chapters. Ancestry, when it is accompanied by penury, does not count for much with the Black Country type of capitalist; but old Barstow knew that there was coal under the squire's estate—a matter as to which that improvident gentleman had never taken the trouble to inform himself—and there was therefore reason enough why, as a second string to his bow, Barstow should wish to marry his son to the squire's daughter. The squire was helpless, and ready to agree to anything; but the young people had plans and ideas of their own, which did not readily fit in with Barstow's. A time of trouble ensues for each of them, in which the scene changes to the East End of London, and both youth and maiden show of what heroic stuff they are made. This part of the story, and the end to which it leads up, it would be unfair to tell. It is enough to say that the sequel is a happy one, and that from beginning to end the story has a decided charm.

Mr. Philip Adams, the philanthropic millionaire in *The World Grown Young*, was "a deputy providence" in a very real sense. A lucky inventor, he became the richest man of his time, and of all times. There is no excuse for a novelist who draws the line at a few millions more or less when he is dealing with imagined wealth. In Mr. Herbert's book the millions are vaguely abundant, and they multiply themselves as one supposes millions would be apt to do. Philip Adams thus starts on his work of philanthropy fully equipped. He is a philanthropist of a sensible sort, for instead of foisting more hobbies upon the world, under the name of charities, he relieves the poor world of some of these doubtful boons. He abolishes the Poor Law, or gets Parliament to do so—though he is himself the master-spirit of the House of Commons—and establishes a system under which everybody is fed and kept in health to the advantage of the whole community. Free sleeping accommodation is afforded in churches and museums, which seems a rather bold experiment, but it is part of an excellent gospel of cleanliness. He puts down long speeches, street organs, umbrellas, tall hats. Women receive his especial care, and he finishes the great work of their emancipation. They become voters, discard corsets and petticoats, take to knickerbockers, and may change their husbands once a year. Among the vexed problems solved is that of vivisection, for, instead of hanging capital offenders, Philip Adams hands them over to the doctors as subjects for operation. Changes so sweeping are not accomplished without opposition; but the philanthropist is all-powerful, and Parliament and the country ultimately let him have his way. On the whole it is a very good way, and one wishes that some of the abolitions he is credited with

were as true in fact as they are in fitness.

Elsa is a pleasant Venetian story which makes no great demand on the energies or imagination of the reader. The girl Elsa is charming in her simplicity and naturalness. She is well-born, but her father's poverty obliges her to look to the operative stage for a livelihood; and the training for this vocation supplies a fair amount of interesting material. The chief interest, however, centres in the loves of Elsa and the young Englishman, Edward Somerled—loves not declared until much of the story has been told, but anticipated throughout by the mutual delight of the two in the bright, artistic, musical, idyllic life of Venice. A good deal else enters into the plot, and there are some well-drawn subordinate characters, of several nationalities, the least satisfactory of them being the villain, who (like so many other villains in fiction) is an Italian. The villainy would be artistically more effective if it were a trifle less fiendish. The author succeeds best in the quieter parts of the book and in the simpler characters. His worst fault is that, in the possible abundance of his own leisure, he forgets that his readers may have less time at their disposal. Had he thought of this contingency, he would no doubt have shortened some of the more trivial passages, and given a little more quickness to some of the conversations.

The creator of "Uncle Remus" is inimitable in stories of negro life, of which the volume called (after the first story in it) *Balaam and his Master* contains a further supply. Mr. Harris's humour is both grim and funny, qualities which one imagines to be thoroughly characteristic of the black people he describes. But they have, or they had, another quality also—that of devotion to their masters—which he brings out even more forcibly. As seen under these lights, slavery was not without its higher uses and compensations. It would be very hard to find counterparts to Balaam and Mom Bi among English or white American domestic servants. Ananias, one fancies, is equally unique, especially in the faculty of ready invention. He claimed to be descended from "Ananias de Poffit," and not from "Ananias de liar," but he certainly had all the romancing powers of the latter.

The dedication of *The Upper Ten* to Edouard Pailleron recognises the indebtedness of its authors to his "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie." But marked as that indebtedness is, it does not detract from the originality of style, subject, and treatment of this amusing comedy. It is pretty much what Sheridan might have written, though he would have called it by a better title. Vacuity and dullness belong to "the upper ten," whereas neither the one nor the other is to be found in the piece.

Good Bye is bright and smart, but divorce makes an unsavoury subject at the best. The weakness of the man who could so readily assume his wife's unfaithfulness forms an element of weakness also in the story. His wife was far too good for him, and he too insignificant to have caused so

much misery to other people. The grief which he thinks he feels, after his wife's departure, is only the petulant crying of a child over the toy he has wilfully broken.

GEORGE COTTERELL.

SOME HISTORICAL BOOKS.

A Student's History of England. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. Vol. II. (Longmans.) This second volume, shortly to be followed by a third, carries the student from the accession of Henry VIII. to the abdication of James II. In other words, it covers the period of "the making of England," in a truer sense than that adopted by J. R. Green—the period when the civil and religious liberties of Englishmen were being gradually established. For ourselves, we confess to belonging to that considerable class who can never be brought to take a proper interest in the barbarous centuries from Caesar down to the Wars of the Roses, the whole of which pass before our eyes like a pageant, crowded with kings and knights and monks, but without any political lesson. For us Richard Lion-Heart is no more real than Arthur, Henry VI. no more real than Lear, the Babes in the Wood a great deal more real than the Princes in the Tower. With Charles Lamb, we are content to take our early history of England from Shakspeare. But from the Tudor dynasty downward even the most incurious is compelled to recognise the continuity of events and their bearing on modern affairs. The Reformation is coincident with the decay of feudalism: the first Cecil is a very different person for us from the last Neville. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner rises to his subject. He is, emphatically, a political historian, such as were Thucydides and Tacitus, whose interest lies in watching the development of great movements, and in determining the share which monarchs and statesmen had in advancing or hindering them. It is not for nothing that his present book is entitled *A Student's*, not *The Student's History*. For if it be intended for the use of students, it is no less certainly the work of one who is himself a student, undertaken in the maturity of his powers, and written under a sense of the supreme duty of veracity. Without partisanship, but by no means without strong sympathies, he here traces the course of the Reformation, of the Elizabethan epoch, of the Puritan revolt, and of the Glorious Revolution. It might not be impossible to detect errors of detail, such as were plentiful in the picturesque pages of Green's first edition—we ourselves have noticed one (strange for an Oxford man) at the top of p. 425—but one feels, as one did also with Green, that one is in the hands of a master, and that the broad outlines are permanently true. It is difficult to believe that our interest will be equally sustained through the next volume, dealing with the dull eighteenth and the familiar nineteenth centuries, even though it will include the "expansion of England." It remains to say something about the illustrations, which would alone suffice to make this the most attractive history of England that has been published. Here, for example, you may find the vexed question of what kind of block Charles I. was executed upon settled, without a word of comment, by the reproduction of a quaint woodcut from a contemporary broadside. As in the first volume the most notable feature was the representation of mediæval architecture, so now special mention must be made of the portraits. London has recently had reason to know that the Tudors and the Stuarts were alike fortunate in their court-painters, several of whose finest works are here admirably engraved—though it should also be said that the engraving is very

unequal. Less well known are the likenesses of the ministers of those kings and queens, who bear, almost without exception, the look of seriousness, if not of melancholy, that was assuredly characteristic of the whole period. From Sir Thomas More to Milton there is hardly a face but shows the lines of mental anxiety—perhaps most strongly marked in Cooper's portrait of Oliver Cromwell, upon whom all the political and religious troubles of this time were concentrated. The bust of Shakspeare from Stratford church stands alone in its Sphinx-like serenity.

Some Account of the Stuarts of Aubigny in France (1422-1673). By Lady Elizabeth Cust. (Privately printed at the Chiswick Press.) This choice volume, printed on hand-made paper in charming type, with ample uncut margins, will be a treasure to all bibliophiles who are so fortunate as to secure one of the few copies that have been struck off, while scholars will appreciate the patient research and the somewhat recondite learning which the book exhibits. The French branch of the Stuart family was founded by Sir John Stuart, of Darnley, who in 1419 was sent by Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, in joint command of 6000 Scotch troops, to assist the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., in the struggle against Henry V. of England. The first exploit of the Scots was the raising of the siege of Angers, followed by the crushing defeat of the Duke of Clarence at Baugé. In recognition of these services, Charles VII. granted him the Seigneurie of Aubigny, in Berri, and the right to quarter the arms of France with those of Stuart. The Stuarts of Aubigny for more than two centuries commanded the Scots men-at-arms and the Scottish archers of the king's body-guard, who, being in personal attendance on the king, took a prominent part in the Italian campaigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and whose favoured position at the court of Louis XI. has been so skilfully seized by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of *Quentin Durward*. The most distinguished of the line was Bernard Stuart, third Seigneur d'Aubigny, who, in command of a Scotch contingent, fought at Bosworth for Henry VII., and in the campaigns of Charles VII. and Louis XII. won twelve pitched battles, becoming Governor of Naples, and afterwards of Calabria. A characteristic portrait of Bernard Stuart, from a medal by Niccolò Spinelli, of Florence, forms the frontispiece to Lady Elizabeth Cust's volume. Next in interest to the career of Bernard Stuart is that of Esmé Stuart, sixth Seigneur d'Aubigny, who, provided with ample funds by the Pope and the Kings of France and Spain, was sent to Scotland in 1579 by the Duc de Guise on a secret mission, with the object of replacing Mary Queen of Scots on the throne and restoring the old faith in Scotland and England. He speedily succeeded in gaining influence over the mind of the boy king, and having procured the execution of his rival, the Earl of Morton, was loaded with wealth and honours and created Earl and Duke of Lenox. In answer to letters from Philip II. of Spain, offering him the command of an army, to be raised at Philip's expense, in order to restore the Catholic religion in England, the Duke replied that he would do it or die in the attempt. These intrigues seem to have come to the knowledge of Elizabeth, and no doubt materially influenced her in deciding on the execution of the Queen of Scots. Lady Elizabeth Cust must be complimented on the skill and patience with which, from obscure materials, she has worked out this history of the distinguished ancestors from whom she is descended through her father, the late Earl of Darnley, the heir in line to the Stuarts of Aubigny and the Dukes of Lenox. Through

Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, the father of James I., the Queen, to whom the book is dedicated by permission, is descended from Sir John Stuart, first Seigneur of Aubigny, who also counts among his descendants no less than fifty English peers and most of the royal families in Europe.

The Strife of the Roses and Days of the Tudors in the West. By W. H. Hamilton Rogers. (Exeter: Commis.) The author of this well-illustrated and well-printed volume seems to have approached history by a path that is not often trodden. He appears to have been first attracted to the history of the fifteenth century by the monumental relics of that period with which the churches in the West abound. They suggested to him (as they have done to others) the question: What part in the public affairs of the time did these men, whose monuments are still with us, take? In answering this question, Mr. Rogers has gone somewhat minutely into the history of the several Western families—Willoughby de Broke, Bonville, Stafford, Cheney, and Arundell—who were concerned in the wars of the Roses and the court life of the Seventh and Eighth Henrys, and has described with considerable detail their descent, their achievements, the blazonry of their arms, and their last resting-places. The strong points of the book are the genealogies and the illustrations; the literary merit is less conspicuous. The concluding chapter is devoted to an account of the ancestry and descendants of Theodore Palaologus (a scion of the imperial line which ended with the fall of Constantinople), who lies buried at Landulph, Cornwall. The last of the English branch seems to have been a mariner, who died at sea in 1693.

Collections for a History of the Family of Malthus. By John Orlebar Payne. (Privately Printed.) The family connexions of the famous author of the *Essay on Population*, who enjoys the rare distinction of having added an adjective to the English language, have already been printed in a pamphlet by Mr. W. H. Holt, a grand-nephew of the professor. Our present author duly records such modern information in an elaborate pedigree; but the main object of his labours had been to collect every mention of the name Malthus that occurs in old documents, without any genealogical *parti pris*. With this object, he has ransacked not only such obvious sources of information as parish registers and wills at Somerset House, but also early documents of title and legal proceedings in the Public Record Office. The great Malthus undoubtedly descended from a Berkshire family. Our author is able to trace his descent without a break to John M., who was buried at Binfield, in Berkshire, in 1558. But a William Malthous is to be found at the same place a century and a half earlier. A branch of the family, which seems to be now extinct, were prosperous merchants at Reading in the seventeenth century. One of them was a benefactor of the Blue-Coat School there; another has left a farthing token, engraved in the new edition of Boyne. The professor's ancestor was the intruding vicar of Northolt, in Middlesex, during the Commonwealth; his son was an apothecary and friend of Dr. Sydenham, and the name of Sydenham has been preserved in the family until the present day. Another family of the same name—commonly spelt Maltus or Malthouse—is to be found in Yorkshire. Our author himself feels a special interest in these, because many of them are recorded as recusants in the last century, and some are still Roman Catholics. But it is to be feared that only professed genealogists will take an interest in these lists of shadowy names, none of which emerges into history. The same may be said of a subordinate branch of

Malthouses whom Mr. Edward Peacock has brought to light in Lincolnshire; and of another Malthous, from Hampshire, whose name is associated with the beginnings of English drama as landlord of the Rose theatre in 1582.

THE new volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* (Elliot Stock) deals, like its immediate predecessor, with architectural antiquities. By far the greater portion of its contents is contributed by the indefatigable John Carter, who travelled all England over, but did not neglect the ancient buildings, or the relics of edifices mostly destroyed, which were to be found in London. These papers chronicle much the memory of which would otherwise have perished long ago. Witness, for example, the audacious suggestion made about the period when the brothers Adam were destroying the buildings by the river-side that the Buckingham-gate should be removed, on the ridiculous plea that "a better view would be had of the Thames." Note Carter's account (p. 246) from memory of the "magnificent square conduit" that once lent an additional beauty to the High-street at Exeter. The notes to this section of Mr. Gomme's labours are of unusual value; and for much assistance in this branch of the subject the editor is indebted to Mr. Henry Wheatley, who has furnished for his friend's pages some of the information which he has collected for his own edition of Peter Cunningham's *Handbook of London*. They bring down to the present date the condition and history of the buildings described in the earlier part of the volume. Several pages are filled with a reprint of the acrimonious controversy on the removal of the screen in York minster. They should be kept in perpetual remembrance for their spirited appeal for the preservation of existing memorials of the past when threatened by the excessive zeal for alteration which seems to exist in the minds of clerical enthusiasts for restoration.

Old-Time Punishments. By William Andrews. (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.) *Hanging in Chains.* By Albert Hartshorne. (Fisher Unwin.) It is a curious coincidence that these two books should have appeared almost at the same time. Mr. Andrews, indeed, covers a much wider field than Mr. Hartshorne; but both treat their common subject from the stand-point of the antiquary: that is to say, they have expended infinite pains in gathering old anecdotes and modern survivals, but have not quite succeeded in impressing upon their work the stamp of exact research. It is characteristic of the antiquary to devote himself to the by-paths of history, to be attracted by the quaint and horrible. It is the work of the philosophic historian to combine the materials thus collected into a general view, and to illustrate therefrom the progress of human society. One thinks what a picture Mr. W. E. H. Lecky might have drawn of the change that has come over England in the present century with regard to the infliction in public of brutal punishments. Take the subject of hanging in chains. The present writer will never be able to banish from his memory a passage in *The Fairchild Family*—one of the few books that he was permitted to read on Sunday—where an estimable parent could find no better means of deterring his children from the sin of lying than to take them to behold a parricide rotting on a gibbet; and the same sentiment is expressed by Mercy in *The Pilgrim's Progress*, as quoted by Mr. Hartshorne. Fifty years ago, probably every parish in England had its stocks in good repair, and in frequent use. It is barely ten years since flogging was abolished in the army; and we confess that we have been surprised to learn how many examples of ducking-stools, branks, and gibbet-chains are preserved to this day, in public museums or

private collections. According to Mr. Hartshorne, the daughter of a noble marquis possesses one of the "leg-pieces" of a notorious murderer, concerning whose accomplice the gruesome story is told that he died of fright when they measured him for his irons. Indeed, each of our authors has collected a sufficiently blood-curdling catalogue of horrors to make the fortune of a *Police News* novelist; and both books are abundantly illustrated. We observe that Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. Andrews are not in agreement upon a point which ought to be capable of precise determination—whether persons were ever hanged in chains alive. Undoubtedly, there exists a widespread belief that they were, which derives some support from Hollingshead and another Elizabethan writer. Against this, Mr. Hartshorne urges that no such form of punishment is to be discovered in the Statutes at Large; but we confess that we should like stronger evidence of the negative than this. The custom of gibbeting after death, which itself arose without express legal sanction, certainly looks like a modified survival of an original "hanging in chains" in the vulgar sense.

Mr. Ditchfield has given us in his little book on *Old English Sports, Pastimes, and Customs*, (Methuen) some interesting matter, gleaned from various sources; and, as the volume is prettily got up, it might form an acceptable prize for country school-children, among whom not a few old-fashioned games are still in vogue. Mr. Ditchfield writes in rather a condescending style, suitable perhaps to the pages of the *Parish Magazine* in which the papers originally appeared, but otherwise objectionable. Is he quite right in asserting that the annual fair or village feast was always held on the festival of the saint to whom the parish church was dedicated? We certainly know of a good many exceptions to the rule, if rule it be.

Retrospections, Social and Archaeological. By C. Roach Smith. Vol. III. (Bell.) These consist of papers relating to local history and to the many friends and colleagues of the distinguished antiquary who died at an advanced age last summer. They have been carefully edited by Mr. J. G. Waller, and complete a work which shows how friendly as well as fascinating a pursuit archaeology often is.

MRS. EVERETT GREEN has issued another part of her *Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding*. (Printed for H.M. Stationery Office.) The cases in this part reach from January 1, 1647, to the end of June, 1650. Its value will be more fully appreciated when an index appears to render its contents accessible.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE next instalment of the British Museum Papyri, containing the newly-discovered poems of Herodas and other matter, new and old, will be issued very shortly. In the case of the Herodas, which is the most important section of the new volume, the Trustees publish merely the text as it stands in the MS.; but it is understood that Dr. Rutherford will shortly issue a provisional reconstruction of the poems, to be followed hereafter by an edition on a larger scale.

In connexion with the seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which is to be inaugurated on August 10 by the Prince of Wales, Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish, by arrangement with the executive, a Handbook to London in English and French, specially prepared for the use of members. The book will be illustrated with eight plans, and deal not merely with the "sights" and amusements of London, but also with its public services and government, besides giving a mass

of information of special interest to medical men. These and other subjects are dealt with under the following heads:—Locomotion and communication; London, past and present; the government of London; vital statistics and sanitation; hospitals, dispensaries, &c.; disposal of the dead; sewerage, drainage, and scavenging; warming and lighting; the water supply; food supply; and police and crime.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will be the English publishers of Major Wissmann's new book of African travel. It is entitled *My Second Journey through Equatorial Africa*, from the Congo to the Zambesi, in the years 1886 and 1887. It will be in one volume, with a map and nearly a hundred illustrations.

MR. ARTHUR W. PINERO has written an introduction to the translation of Count Tolstoi's comedy, *The Fruits of Enlightenment*, which Mr. Heinemann will publish next week. The book will be uniform with *Hedda Gabler*, and will contain a portrait of the author.

MESSRS. METHUEN have in the press a new book by the Rev. S. Baring Gould, entitled *The Tragedy of the Caesars: The Emperors of the Julian and Claudian Lines*. It will be abundantly illustrated from busts, gems, cameos, &c.

MR. GEORGE CLINCH, of the British Museum, the historian of Bloomsbury and St. Giles's, and Marylebone and St. Pancras, is now at work upon a companion volume relating to the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square. The new work will be entitled *Mayfair and Belgravia*, and it is hoped that it will be ready for subscribers in the autumn of the present year. Any notes of topographical interest relating to the districts would be gladly received by Mr. Clinch, and should be addressed to him in the care of the publishers, Messrs. Truslove & Shirley, Oxford-street.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for publication *The Socialism of Christianity*, a series of essays on the higher motives for Socialism in the present day, by the Rev. William Blizard.

WE hear from America that another collection of Thackeray's letters is to be published there. The letters are described as written to a "Long Island girl"; and the book will be illustrated with a drawing by Thackeray, in coloured ink.

WE quote the following from the Hannover correspondent of the *Times*:

"Erroneous statements have been circulated as to the writings of the late Marshal von Moltke. The quantity of these is unexpectedly large. A portion of the papers is of purely military interest. It consists of reports and strategical observations on the campaigns in which Moltke commanded. These are to be issued by Messrs. Mittler & Son, of Berlin, and English editions will be published by Messrs. Osgood, of London. But the late Marshal also left a sort of autobiography comprising twenty-nine diaries, which cover almost the whole of his military career, and are replete with notes on all the events in which the great soldier was in any way mixed up. These diaries give a vivid illustration of Moltke's character, and were originally intended for the perusal of his family only. But it has been decided to publish them; and they are to appear first as serials in the German periodical *Ueber Land und Meer*, and in an English illustrated journal. Afterwards they will be issued in book form by the Deutsche Verlag's Anstalt, of Stuttgart, and by Mr. William Heinemann, of London."

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held in the University College, Nottingham, from September 16 to 18, when papers will be read on various questions relating to library administration and bibliography. The Castle Museum committee have arranged for an exhibition of art bookbindings, under the con-

trol of Mr. G. H. Wallis; and there will also be an exhibition of library appliances, bindings, forms, &c., at the University College, arranged by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe. There will be an official reception, probably at the Castle Art Museum, on Tuesday evening, September 15; a dinner at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday; and an excursion on Thursday.

THE British Record Society has just elected the Marquess of Bute as its president, in succession to the late Earl Beauchamp; Mr. J. J. Digges Latouche and Mr. G. Wreford were at the same time elected members of the council. This society is now engaged in issuing an entirely new lexicographical Calendar to the prerogative wills at Somerset House, a book which has long been looked for by antiquaries. The present series must number about 50,000 wills; and it will now be possible to complete in a few minutes a search which hitherto may have taken as many days.

A CORRESPONDENT who should be well informed writes:—

"Authors are looking upon America as another El Dorado. Because the works of English novelists—bought for a nominal sum or stolen outright—have had a large vogue in the States when sold at 20 cents, or given away as a 'bonus' in dry good stores, it is being surmised that copyright books will sell just as largely. This is a mistake. The population of the States represents various nationalities, and the reading public is not committed solely to English fiction. Indeed there has always been a good business done in translated novels, and it is increasing. The opinion of the representative of one of the leading New York publishing houses is that if English authors stiffen their prices much, they will commit literary suicide. The class of American business will not afford high rates, and if English books are too expensive there will be a more decided run upon foreign translations."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have now added *Sir Percival* to their cheap re-issue of Mr. Short-house's works. It first appeared in September, 1886; four more editions were demanded within three months, and it was reprinted in the following year.

WITH reference to a note that appeared in the ACADEMY of last week, Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., Limited, write to us that they still continue to act as publishers and literary agents to the India Office. In justice to Messrs. Luzac & Co.—who sent us the note of last week—it is right to add that they have shown us an official letter, stating that Lord Cross has confirmed their appointment, from August 1, as "agents for the sale in this country of Indian Government publications and publishers to the Secretary of State for India in Council." As a matter of fact, we believe that similar letters of appointment have been given to Mr. Edward Arnold and to the new firm of Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. It would seem, therefore, that the India Office henceforth will have no special publisher, but will place the names of several selected firms on the title-page of any books they may publish (as do the Trustees of the British Museum), and will entrust the same firms with the sale in this country of works issued by the several governments in India.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

AT the graduation ceremony at Edinburgh to-day (Saturday), the honorary degree of LL.D. was to be conferred on Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, well known for his services to Egypt in the department of irrigation.

PROF. T. F. ROBERTS, of the University College of South Wales, has been elected principal of Aberystwyth College, in succession to the Rev. Dr. T. C. Edwards, who was recently appointed to the headship of the

theological college at Bala. The latter college, which was founded in 1837 for the training of ministers among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, will henceforth be thrown open to all theological students, whether candidates for the ministry or laymen.

THE Johnson Memorial prize at Oxford, which is awarded every fourth year for an essay on some subject connected with astronomy or meteorology, has been adjudged to Mr. M. S. Pembrey, of Christ Church, who won the Radcliffe travelling fellowship last year.

THE use of the large lecture-room in the Divinity School at Cambridge has been specially granted to Dean Vaughan from September 1 to 4, for holding meetings of his former theological pupils.

SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS has issued an appeal for subscriptions towards the sum of £8000, which is now wanted to extend the buildings of the Indian Institute at Oxford according to the original plan.

THE following is the programme of lectures for the next session of the Manchester New College, now at Oxford:—"The Pauline Epistles," "Introduction to the Fourth Gospel," and "Study of Doctrinal Theology," by Principal Drummond; "Old Testament" and "Comparative Religion," by the Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter; "Mental Philosophy" and "Ethics," by the Rev. C. B. Upton; and "Sociology," by the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed.

THE regulations for the examination for musical degrees at Victoria University have been issued. Besides a preliminary arts test, the course include four examinations spread over three years. Candidates will also have to compose a short work for orchestra, chorus, and solo; but they will not be subjected to the expense of a public performance.

WE may note that the two most valuable scholarships at Girton College for mathematics have both been won by pupils of the Notting Hill high school for girls.

THE results of the L.L.A. examination at St. Andrews have just been issued. It appears that 636 candidates entered at thirty-seven centres, being a larger number than in any previous year. Taking a joint view of all the subjects, passes were obtained in 621 instances, and honours in 256. Ninety-seven candidates passed in the full number of subjects required for the L.L.A. diploma.

THE Mercers Company has given one hundred guineas, and that of the Merchant Taylors thirty guineas, to the extension fund of the Maria Grey Training College. Of the £13,000 required to build and start the new institution £7954 has now been collected.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has lately received the following gifts or bequests: 100,000 dollars, under the will of Edwin Conant, a graduate of the class of 1829; two sums of 10,000 dollars from Mr. Roger Wolcott, to commemorate the names of his father and brother, by the purchase of books on history, political economy, and sociology, and by the promotion of archaeological and ethnological research; 15,000 dollars from Mr. W. S. Bullard, to endow three fellowships for original research in medical science; a portrait of Nicholas Sever, who was fellow and tutor in the first half of the eighteenth century; and a portrait of the historian George Bancroft, painted by Gustavus Richter.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, which already possesses the library of Prof. Bluntschli, has received, by gift from M. Laboulaye, the historical MSS. of his father, the late Edouard Laboulaye, whose name ranks with that of Bluntschli among international publicists of the generation that is now passing away.

THE first Library Bulletin issued by Bowdoin College, Maine, contains a list of poems illustrating Greek mythology in the English poetry of the nineteenth century; and also—like other academical publications in America—an obituary record of deceased members, arranged according to the date of their graduation.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

FROM ABROAD.

O let me dream some summer day
That I am carried far away
To where the waters basking lie
Beneath an English summer sky.

And drowsily I sit once more
And look right through the open door
Of that old church where oft I heard
The preacher comment on the Word;

While in my thoughts a whisper ran:
"Tis Nature speaks of God to man
Each moment that he breathes and lives;
Her voice now gentle warning gives,
Now louder speaks, but every tone
The heart may ponder when alone."

And as I mused the summer air
Awoke the mere, which blue and fair
Lay with green meadows as a frame,
And through the door the soft wind came
So fresh and cool upon my face,
'Twas like, methought, the Spirit's grace.

O let me dream some summer day
That I am carried far away,
And see again through open door
The shining of the mere once more,
And feel the freshness of the air—
The Spirit of the Lord is there.

BEATRIX L. TOLLEMACHE.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

A PARTICULARLY interesting article opens the July *Livre Moderne*, being an account, with abundant illustrations, of divers modern French *ex libris* or book-plates. The fanciful book-plate is, of course, not unknown in England; but it has not, at any rate recently, been as much favoured as in France, and, to tell the truth, we know of no great choice of artists among us who could either design or execute things of the kind, or put into artistic shape a layman's fancy for them. Book-plates, title vignettes, head and tail-pieces, all things of this kind, are but ill done with us as a rule, and in a dreadfully stereotyped manner. Yet if any artist-workman were to devote himself to them, there must be people enough in England who would gladly be his clients. M. Assé's "Un Névrosé au XVII^{ème} Siècle" should not frighten even those who are sick to death of *névrosé* and *passionnel* and all the rest of the jargon; for the subject is Chabanon, a person of no great talent but some interest. M. Gausseron "renders account," as usual, with care and wit; and there is an article on "Printing in England."

In the *Boletín* of the Real Academia de la Historia for June F. Codera gives a report on the Arabic MSS. by Spanish authors preserved in the library of the Khedive at Cairo. Antonio Delgado has a careful monograph of the town of Niebla, showing its much greater importance in Roman and in Moorish times. He regrets not having seen some documents in the Mayans collection, now in the British Museum. The claim of the Franciscan Pedro de Arenas to have said the first Mass in America is examined by Father F. Fita. He also prints a Latin panegyric of Philip II., written by S. Luiz de Gonzaga at the age of fourteen, and brings evidence to show that he was a knight of the order of Santiago, before becoming a Jesuit at the miraculous command of the Virgin.

EXTENSION OF THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

UNDER the great hall of the Vatican Library, which is well known to those who have been to Rome, there is another of the same size that has hitherto been the Armoury. Its contents have now been removed; and in it have been placed about 185,000 printed books, which formerly filled the Borgia and other rooms situated at a considerable distance from the reading room.

For the convenience of readers in the Library and those admitted to the Vatican Archives, one section of the new hall is filled with books of reference, those selected being such as serve the purpose of scholars working at MSS. The plan of the reference library resembles that of the MS. department at Paris, but is of a more international character, and includes all publications sent by foreign governments, learned societies, and literary clubs. The Pope has specially intended that the books in the reference library should represent the literature of all nations, and that students coming to work at the Vatican should find there the publications of their own countries.

Besides these there are (1) the Mai collection, (2) the old papal library of printed books, (3) the Palatine library from Heidelberg, (4) the Fulvio Orsini collection, (5) that of Cardinal Zelada, (6) that of Capponi (containing Italian literature), (7) that of Cicognara (books on the history of art), (8) all subsequent historical collections down to that of Ruland, librarian of Würzburg.

The Palatine library is partly catalogued by Mr. Stevenson, jun., in three volumes, printed at the Vatican. The Orsini collection has been described by Nollac.

W. B.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BAPST, Germain. *Essai sur l'histoire des panoramas et des dioramas*. Paris: Masson. 5 fr.
BEZOLD, G. v. *Die Entstehung u. Ausbildung der gothischen Baukunst in Frankreich*. Berlin: Ernst. 10 M.
DELABORDE, le Comte H. *L'Académie des Beaux-Arts depuis la fondation de l'Institut de France*. Paris: Plon. 6 fr.
EYSENHARDT, F. *Mittheilungen aus der Stadtbibliothek zu Hamburg*. VIII. Hamburg: Herold. 2 M. 40 Pf.

HISTORY.

- LULVER, J. *Die Summa cancellariae des Johann v. Neumarkt. Eine Handschriftenuntersuchg. üb. die Formularbücher aus der Kanzlei Kaiser Karls IV.* Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 3 M.
ROTHENHAN, Frhr. v. *Die neuere Kriegsgeschichte der Cavalerie vom J. 1859 bis heute*. 1. Bd. München: Franz. 4 M. 50 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- DE-TONI, J. B. *Sylloge algarum omnium bucusque cognitarum*. Vol. II. *Bacillariene*. Sectio I: *Rhaphideae*. Berlin: Friedländer. 27 M. 50 Pf.
GRUBER, H. *Der Positivismus vom Tode August Comte's bis auf unsere Tage (1857-1891)*. Freiburg-B.: Herder. 2 M. 60 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- AL-HAMDÂNÎ's *Geographie der arabischen Halbinsel*, hrsg. v. D. H. Müller. 2. Bd. *Noten u. Indices*. Leiden: Brill. 13 M.
ALTMANN, W. *Studien zur Eberhart Windecke. Mitteilung bisher unbekannter Abschnitte aus Windeckes Welt-Chronik*. Berlin: Gaertner. 2 M. 80 Pf.
CASSEL, F. *Vom neuen Aristoteles u. seiner Tendenz*. Berlin: Bibliogr. Bureau. 80 Pf.
GRIMM, J. u. W. *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, 11. Bd. 3. Lfg. *Thierlich-Todestag*. Bearb. v. M. Lexer. Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M.
HULTSCH, F. *Die erzählenden zeitformen bei Polybios*. Leipzig: Hirzel. 7 M.
LESKIEN, A. *Die Bildung der Nomina im Litaunischen*. Leipzig: Hirzel. 16 M.
SCHRADER, H. *De archaeologiae Thucydidene apud veteres scriptores auctoritate*. Hamburg: Herold. 1 M. 60 Pf.
VOGELREUTER, O. *Geschichte d. griechischen Unterrichts in deutschen Schulen seit der Reformation*. Hannover: Meyer. 1 M. 20 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES.

Cambridge: July 22, 1891.

The valuable "Trial-Table" of the Groups of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, printed by Dr. Furnivall on some leaves prefixed to his six-text edition, is of such interest that I think a few illustrations of it may be useful. Of course, they are all founded on his tables, for which we who work at the subject are very grateful.

The chief actual (MS.) Groups of Tales, neglecting (for the present) the headings to them, and the links connecting them, are these:

1. Prologue, Knight, Miller, Reeve, Cook.
2. Man of Law.
3. Wife of Bath, Friar, Sompuour.
4. Clerk, Merchant.
5. Squire, Franklin.
6. Doctor, Pardoner.
7. Shipman, Prioress, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk, Nun's Priest.
8. Second Nun, Canon's Yeoman.
9. Manciple, (slightly linked to) Parson.

Such is the order in the Ellesmere MS. There is every probability that this is how Chaucer (temporarily) arranged them for the purpose of his work. Such an arrangement may be called A.

First disturbance. The second arrangement is B, as found in the Harl. MS., 7334. Disregarding minor differences, such as the re-arrangement of the Monk's Tale, the only disturbance in the general order is that B places 8 before 6. We thus obtain these arrangements:

A.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

B.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 6, 7, 9.

Second disturbance. When 8 had thus been advanced, it so remained in all later MSS. But the Corpus MS. (Oxford) shows us a new thing. It splits up 5 into 5a (Squire), and 5b (Franklin), and places 5a before 3.

Third disturbance. Over and above all this, some MSS., as that printed by Thynne and reprinted in all the black-letter editions, further split up 4 into 4a (Clerk) and 4b (Merchant), and place 4b after 5a.

We thus obtain these arrangements:

C.—1, 2, 5a, 3, 4, 5b, 8, 6, 7, 9.

D.—1, 2, 5a, 4b, 3, 4a, 5b, 8, 6, 7, 9.

It is obvious that these changes are successive and progressive. Only two orders are possible—viz., A, B, C, D, or else D, C, B, A. Either the arrangement became more complex, or, conversely, it was gradually simplified. But the latter supposition is not possible; for D exhibits absurdities, as will be found; while A appears to be Chaucerian. Hence the order is A, B, C, D only.

Further deductions are these:

Type C exhibits inconsistencies which we cannot attribute to the author, but in a less degree than type D.

Type B is doubtful. For myself, I believe it may have been due to the author. Dr. Furnivall thinks otherwise. There can be no harm in letting this stand over for the present.

We thus get a good working hypothesis, as follows:

A.—As near to Chaucer as we shall get.

B.—Doubtful; due to him or to some one else.

C.—Due to some editor who was not the author.

D.—Due to some subsequent interference, and still more remote from the author.

An easy test is to observe the position of the Franklin. His surroundings differ in all four types.

A.—Squire, Franklin, Doctor (5a, 5b, 6).

B.—Squire, Franklin, Second Nun (5a, 5b, 8).
C.—Merchant, Franklin, Second Nun (4, 5b, 8).

D.—Clerk, Franklin, Second Nun (4a, 5b, 8). All exact knowledge is useful. For example, Lord Ashburnham's Catalogue says that MS. No. 124 wants the end of the Man of Law and the beginning of the Squire. Therefore, in that MS. 2 is followed by 5; i.e., it probably belongs to C or D, and not to A or B, as we can tell without seeing the MS. itself.

Examples: A.—Ellesmere; Cambridge Gg. 4, 27; Cambridge Dd. 4, 24; Addit. 5140; also Bodley 686 (slightly misplaced near the end).

B.—Harl. 7334; Harl. 7335 (where 8 is too high—viz., after 3, but neither 4 nor 5 is split).

C.—Corpus (Oxford); Lansdowne; Sloane 1686.

D.—(A large class.)—Sloane 1685; Harl. 1758; Royal 17 D 15; Royal 18 C 2; Barlow 20; Laud 739; and many which present further irregularities, as Petworth (which inserts a part of 7 far too high); Cambridge Mm. 2, 5 (which splits up 7 into three bits); Cambridge Ii. 3, 26 (which inserts 5b in the wrong place); New Coll., Oxford (which omits Gamelyn); also the editions of 1532, 1542, 1550, 1561, 1598, &c.

B. and C. contain Gamelyn; so does D. usually, but exceptions exist. Caxton omitted it.

The two MSS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, are very irregular, but probably belong to D.

The Hengwrt MS. presents an extraordinary and unique order, probably due to the scribe; in its readings it resembles Ellesmere. Further details are numerous and somewhat difficult.

I ought to add that I have here said nothing new; I only try to present the matter in the simplest form.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "HATCHMENT."

Stanhoe Grange, Norfolk: July 15, 1891.

The word "hatchment," as is well-known, is ordinarily regarded as being a corrupted or shortened form of "achievement" (see Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* s.v. "Hatchment," and New English Dictionary s.v. "Achievement.") If this etymology be correct, how is it that it is only in the heraldic sense that "achievement" is found in this altered form?

The earliest instance of the word in its ordinary sense given in *N. E. D.* is from Caxton (1475): "With thachievement of these deuises the king Oetes approached." Here the spelling is identical with that of the present day, and the only variation recorded between the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries is the form "atchievement."

The earliest instance given of the heraldic word is from Hall's Chronicle (1548): "The Hachementes wer borne onely by capitaynes." The form "atchievement" in this sense appears at the beginning of the seventeenth century, namely in Gwillim's *Display of Heraldry* (1610): "An atchievement, according to Leigh, is the Arms of every Gentleman, well marshalled with the Supporters, Helmet, Wreath, and Crests," &c. (in *N. E. D.*).

The definition of the word given by Dr. Murray is: "An escutcheon or ensign armorial, granted in memory of some achievement or distinguished feat." There is nothing, however, to justify this definition in any of the quotations given in the Dictionary.

I believe the word "hatchment" to be entirely unconnected etymologically with "achievement," which is, of course, merely an adoption of French *achievement*. The real origin of the word is to be found, I believe, in the French *hachement*, which is itself (see Littré s.v.) an altered form of O.F. *aceement*, in the sense of "equipment, ornament, decoration." The term was often applied to the trappings or

arms borne by a king or other distinguished personage:

"Ben cunut k'il est reis par sun *aceement*." *Horn*, v. 1629.

"Cel jour y orent mainte gent
Ilec, maint riche *aceement*."

Couci, v. 1585 (in Godefroy).

Hachement is defined by Godefroy as "lambrequin ou chaperon d'étoffe qui enveloppe le casque ou l'écu, ornement d'armoire, timbre, ou casque au dessus de l'écu." The earliest instance given by him is from a statute of the Order of Saint George, dated 1349:

"S'il advenoit que par la mort d'aucun des compagnons, il y eut quelques bannieres, espees, heaumes, timbres qui deussent estre offertz, qu'adonc (avant l'offrande d'argent) lesditz *hachementz* soient offertz."

Several other instances are given, some undated:—

"A Gilles de Mortaigne. . . pour avoir esté en la ville de Tournay pour pourveoir une pierre servant au bolwerq de ceste dite ville en laquelle l'en a taillé le *hachement* de Mouy. (1455-6)."

"Si estoit par dessus le siege du duc ung tableau armoié de ses armes, de *hachement* de son ordre et devise."

"Les armes, les bannieres, les enseignes, les timbres et les *hachementz* des empereurs, rois, ducs, marquis, comtes, barons."

Precisely similar was the original meaning of the Eng. "hatchment," as is evident from the passage from Ferne's *Blazon of Gentrie* (1586) quoted in *N. E. D.*:—

"The creast, tymber [i.e. the cognisance, such as the tiara, or mitre, or helmet, or hat, placed above a shield as an indication of the quality or rank of the personage to whom it belonged, Fr. *timbre*], mantell, or worde, bee no part of the coat-armour; they be addicions called *atchementz*."

Compare with this the definition given in the passage from Gwillim quoted above.

Not only is the English word identical in meaning with the French one, but it is also identical in form. It appears variously in *N. E. D.* as "hachement," "achement," "achment," "atchement," "hatchment," "ach'ment," "atch'ment"; the last two of which are evidently due to the supposed connection of the word with "achievement." Not one of these various forms, be it repeated, occurs under the heading of "achievement" in its ordinary sense.

The popular and hitherto accepted etymology of "hatchment" is easily accounted for by the obvious temptation to identify a comparatively obscure technical term with a more familiar word, which sufficiently resembles it in form, and is readily connected with it in sense, as Dr. Murray's definition shows. It would be interesting to learn from Dr. Murray whether any of the quotations supplied to the *N. E. D.* for "hatchment" itself in any way justifies that definition, which appears, so far, to be based solely on the assumed identity of the two words.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

Oxford: July 23, 1891.

Through the writer's courtesy I have seen the proof of the above. The publication of Godefroy's Dictionary of Old French since my article "Achievement" was written has made it possible and needful to reconsider the relation between that word and "Hatchment," the result of which will appear under the latter word.

Meanwhile, Mr. Toynbee, in his O.F. studies, will perhaps reinvestigate the alleged relations between F. *hachement* and O.F. *aceement*. It was easy for Littré, who evidently knew no more of the existence of O.F. *hachement*, *hachement*, than any of us did before 1884, to identify the two words; it is not so easy for us,

who find both words in O.F. with no phonetic affinity, and with a contiguity of meaning which may be only accidental. From the form alone we might suspect that the two O.F. words appeared in Eng. *hatchment* and *achevement*. The latter would be a natural Eng. representative of O.N.F. *achesmement*, *achevement*. "*Achevement*" occurs earlier than is shown in the Dictionary and quoted by Mr. Toynbee, e.g., in Gerard Legh's *Accidence of Armory* (1562), in Bossewell's *Work of Armorie* (1572), &c. It may well be as old in English as "*hatchment*." The definition criticised is taken from the heraldic writers: that there is nothing to justify (or condemn) it in the quotations is, unfortunately for the lexicographer, true of the majority of quotations for obscure words: they use the word, but throw no light on its origin or etymological sense.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

AN ANECDOTE ABOUT BROWNING.

West Brighton: July 28, 1891.

I fear that, in a sentence of my review of Mrs. Sutherland Orr's *Life of Browning* (ACADEMY, July 18), I may have inadvertently given a wrong impression. Will you therefore allow me to explain that I heard the story of Mr. Browning's juvenile impersonation of the devil, after Mrs. Orr's book was published, from one who had it from Mrs. Orr herself? Only there were a few details in what I heard which I did not find in Mrs. Orr's published version of what is precisely the same anecdote, given a little differently.

RODEN NOEL.

SCIENCE.

Noctes Manilianae: sive Dissertationes in Astronomica Manilii. Accedunt Coniecturae in Germanici Aratea. Scripsit R. Ellis. (Oxonii: e Typographeo Clarendoniano.)

THIS little book, which contains in a small compass the ripest results of Mr. Ellis's studies, will give scholars a great deal to think about. It is written in the form of Latin notes on detached passages of Manilius. To these are appended an English dissertation on the name of Manilius, and a few remarks on the *Aratea* of Germanicus.

Manilius is a poet little read, probably, at the present day. Yet he has had the good fortune to attract the attention of two among the greatest scholars of all time, Scaliger and Bentley, to say nothing of Huet. The fact is due partly, no doubt, to the interest attaching to the subject of ancient astronomy, which, at the time when Scaliger published his first edition, attracted him for controversial reasons. But this is not all. Manilius is one of the most important poets of the Roman Stoicism, and, like Lucan, never writes so well as when he is rising to the height of his argument. The finer points of the Stoical system found easy and suitable expression in the kind of rhetoric which came into vogue among cultivated Romans towards the end of the republican, and at the beginning of the imperial, age. Manilius was, no doubt, sincere, and he had no inconsiderable rhetorical gifts. With the help of these, and of a language the genius of which lies in its power of broad and impressive statement, he succeeded in producing a poem which has many fine lines, many clever passages, and a general

force and character which have not been without their effect in modern literature.

The name of the author of the *Astronomica* or *Astrologia* has always been in dispute for lack of decisive evidence; but the fact to which attention was first called by Woltzer (Ellis, p. 230) that a MS. of this poem, apparently bearing the name of Manilius, was discovered in Switzerland by Poggio during the session of the Council of Constance, is, of course, important. I am unable, in spite of Mr. Ellis's arguments, to attach much weight to the evidence of the second Vossianus (V²), a MS. written in 1470, and, if Bechert may be trusted, full of unpardonable blunders. That Scaliger and Bentley were in the main right in ranking the Gembloux MS. (of the tenth or eleventh century) far above all other MSS. of Manilius seems indisputable; nor does Mr. Ellis, either in theory or practice, seriously attempt to impugn their conclusion. But, just as Keller has attacked Bentley's judgment on the *Vetus Blandinianus* of Horace, so Jacob attacked it in the case of the Gemblacensis of Manilius. Jacob set up the Vossianus Secundus against the Gemblacensis, with results disastrous for his text. A new champion of the Gemblacensis appeared in Malvin Bechert ("*De M. Manilii emendandi ratione*," *Leipziger Studien*, vol. i., pp. 3-61). Bechert attacked the second Vossian as full of blunders and interpolations. If he is to be trusted, the MS. contains errors, especially errors of prosody, so grotesque, and so different from the comparatively honest mistakes of average medieval scribes, that it seems impossible to attribute them to anyone but an ambitious but very ignorant copyist of the fifteenth century. This is stated, of course, only upon Bechert's authority, and it must be remembered that Mr. Ellis has made a new collation of the two Vossian MSS. His verdict on V² is pronounced as follows (p. 222):

"I believe no one who, like myself, has examined the Vossianus² for a considerable time, and in comparison with other codices of Manilius, can fail to acknowledge its unique importance for the restitution of the text of the poem."

In his Latin preface (p. viii.) he speaks with more reserve, expressing the opinion that the truth lies between Jacob and Bechert; and this is the view which apparently guides his practice. It is a pity that he did not discuss Bechert's judgment comprehensively in a separate chapter, as he nowhere gives a direct answer to the main points urged by that scholar. For his reports of the readings of the Gemblacensis, Mr. Ellis depends on a new collation of that manuscript made by Prof. Paul Thomas of Ghent, the results of which were published in 1888.

Mr. Ellis's own notes are, throughout, on a level with his best work, and will, it is to be hoped, attract the serious attention of Latin scholars everywhere. Some of what seem his best emendations ought to be mentioned in detail.

I. 723-4:

"An coeat mundum duplicisque extrema cauernae Conueniant, caelique oras et sidera iungant?"

For *mundum* (Gemblacensis and Cusanus) Mr. Ellis would read *nondum*; adding

"Lactene uiae duas causas fingit Manilius. Aut enim diducuntur mundi primordia laxataque compage caeli par commissuram lumen diffluit: aut caelum nondum ex fissura coit, sed extrema cauernarum etiamnum conuenientia lucem per se mittunt siderum, dum orae iunguntur necdum coeunt."

I. 750 following:

"Nec mihi celanda est famae uulgata uetustas Mollior; e niueo lactis fluxisse liquorem Pectore reginae diuum."

For the senseless *mollior* Mr. Ellis proposes *mollem de*.

I. 867-8:

"Sine illas natura faces ob cuncta creauit Sidera per tenues caelo lucentia flammis."

For *ob cuncta* Mr. Ellis writes *obducta*; "tam tenui flamma lucent illae faces ut siderum speciem praebeant sed obductorum ac paene latentium."

II. 489 following:

"Virgine mens capitur, sic quondam uexerat ante Europam dorso retinentem cornua laeva Indutusque Ioui."

Mens Gembl. Cusanus. *Mares* Voss.² *Mars* Voss.¹ in the margin. Mr. Ellis reads *mas*.

II. 762-4:

"Quae nisi constiterint primis fundata elementis. Versaque quae propere dederint praecepta magistri Et fluat in unum rerum praeposterus ordo."

For *versaque quae* Mr. Ellis suggests *vertas quae*.

III. 520-1:

"Sic annum mensisque suos natura diesque, Atque ipsas uoluit numerari signa per horas."

Signa per is probably, Mr. Ellis thinks, a mistake for *signifer*.

IV. 200-1:

"In uitio bonus ut teneros pudor impedit annos Magnaque naturae cohibendo munera frenat."

Mr. Ellis would write *in uitio bona sunt*; the virtues of the over-modest man turn to his disadvantage.

I conclude by offering a few suggestions which have occurred to me while reading Mr. Ellis's pages.

I. 780:

"Maiorque uiris et Cloelia uirgo."

Perhaps *et* represents *it*; though I admit that no other verb occurs in the context.

IV. 37-40:

"Quid referam Cannas admotaque moenibus arma Varronemque fuga magnum quam vincere possit Postque tuos, Trasimene, lacus Fabiumque morantem Accepisse iugum victae Carthagini arces?"

Prof. Jebb has proposed to transpose the words *Fabiumque morantem* and *quam vincere possit*, which he would alter to *quom vincere posset*.

Thus:

"Varronemque fuga magnum, Fabiumque morantem, Postque tuos, Trasimene, lacus quom vincere posset, Accepisse iugum," &c.

But it is doubtful whether any transposition is required. Keeping to the reading of *G*, with the single change of *posset* to *posset*, we get the sense "Varro great in the flight which (i.e., the disgrace of which) he

was strong enough to overcome"; a rhetorical point quite in the style of Manilius.

IV. 180-2:

"Hoc habet, hoc studium, positis ornare superbis
Pellibus, et captis domibus praeferre praedas,
Et pacare metu silvas."

Positis is an old variant for *positis*; but should not *superbis* be changed into *superbos*? For *metu* Mr. Ellis proposes *manu*; but it is doubtful whether any alteration is necessary, as Manilius is evidently abridging *Aen.* 6. 802.

"Hec aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemora et Lernam tremefecerit arcu."

IV. 366, foll.

"Nec tua sub titulis fallantur pectora notis:
Diesimulant, non ostentur mortalibus astra;
Altius est acies animi mittenda sagacis,
Inque alio quaerenda mali cunctis sequendum
Viribus."

So G. From the other MSS. Mr. Ellis recovers *ostendunt* for *ostentur*, *quaerendum aliquid* for *quaerenda mali*, and *unctisque* for *cunctis*. Perhaps *quaerendum aliud* would be nearer the sense of the passage than *quaerendum aliquid*: compare V. 311:

"Ne lateant aliae vires aliena per astra."

H. NETTLESHIP.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME PĀLI AND JAINA-PRĀKRIT WORDS.
Dedham School, Essex.

II. Nūma.

The word *nūma* occurs several times in the *Āyāraṃgasutta*, and is translated by Prof. Jacobi in various ways—by "inferiority," "underground," "moat." These different meanings are at first sight somewhat puzzling, because of the apparent want of connexion between them. An examination, however, of the several passages where the word *nūma* is employed will show that one sense underlies its various usages:

"Bhidiuresu na rajjējjā kamesu bahutaresu vā
icchālobham na savejjā dhuvaṃ vannaṃ
sapehiyā
Sāsachim nimantejjā divvaṃ māyaṃ na
saddahe
tam paḍibujja māhane savvaṃ nūmaṃ
vihūniyā."

(*Āyāraṃgasutta* i. 7, 8, vv. 23, 24.)

Prof. Jacobi, following the scholiast's interpretation, gives the following translation:

"He should not be attached to the transitory pleasures, nor to the greater ones; he should not nourish desire and greed, looking only for eternal praise" (23).

"He should be enlightened with eternal objects, and not trust in the delusive power of the gods; a Brāhmana should know of this and cast off all inferiority" (24).

(1) In verse 23, "looking only for eternal praise" seems forced, for the true Brāhman ought to look for what is lasting, and not for what is transitory. We ought, doubtless, to read "icchālobham na savejjā dhuvaṃ vannaṃ sapehiyā," where 'dhuvaṃ = adhuvaṃ, "transitory," "impermanent," and *sapehiyā* = "regarding."

(2) In spite of the commentator's explanation, we do not think that *nimantejjā* (= *nimantrayeti*) can mean "should be enlightened," but "should set before." The usual meaning of the verb, both in Jain and Pāli, is "to invite, offer" (with inst.).

(3) The note in the Commentary on *nūma* is "*nūmaṃ karma māyā vā*."

(4) The phrase *divvā māyā* does not seem to denote "the delusive power of the gods,"

because neither Jains nor Buddhists held that divine beings, such as Indra, had no real power. It was real enough while it lasted. The phrase "divine illusion" may, perhaps, refer to the belief in the *māyā* of *Icvara*, which was supposed to bring about transmigration, or to the wives of *Māra*. We find *māyā* associated with *Māra* in the following passage from *Sūyagadamgasutta* (i. 1, 3, 7, p. 74):

"Sayambhunā kade loe iti vuttam mahesinā
Mārena samthuyā māyā tena loe asāsae."

But the real origin of sorrow and rebirth was not owing to any "divine illusion," but to a man's own evil actions, the true source of all karma.

With these few remarks we would venture to suggest a slightly different rendering of the Jaina verses:

"He should not be attached to transitory pleasures nor to those that seem more (enduring). He should not cherish desire and greed, looking (only) at (that which has) an impermanent form."

"He should set before him lasting (joys),* and should not believe in any divine illusion (as the cause of sorrow and rebirth); a Brāhman should know this, and cast off all illusion (and so get rid of Karma)."

We find the phrase "savvaṃ nūmaṃ vihūniā" in *Sūyagadamgasutta* i. 2, 12, p. 54:

"Savvappagam viukkassam savvaṃ nūmaṃ
vihūniā
appattiam akammamse eyam attham mige
cūe."

Eradicating all desire and getting rid of illusion (as the cause of what is sinful (i.e., anger, &c.), he is free from Karma, (therefore) the (ignorant) creature † should give up this (sinful) desire (kāmaḥbhāvarūpa).

"Etehim tihim thānehim samjāe satatam muni
ukkassam jalaṇam nūmaṃ majjhattham ca
vigimcae" (ib. i. 1-4, p. 97).

Here *nūma* is explained by the scholiast as having the sense of *gahana* or *māyā*.

In *Āyāraṃgasutta* ii. 3, 3, §§ 1-2, we find that the Bhikkhu is enjoined to avoid *nūma-gihāni* (underground houses), *nūmāni* (moats), *valayāni* (fortified places), and *gahanāni* (thickets).

In *nūma-gihāni* the first element has the sense of "a sequestered spot," "a hiding place," and *nūmāni* must mean "places of concealment."

In *Sūyagadamgasutta* i. 3, 3, § 1, p. 186, we get a good instance of *nūma* in the singular as "a hiding place."

"Jahā samgāmakālammi pitthato bhīru vebai
valayaṃ gahanam nūmaṃ ko jānai parā-
jayam."

"When in the time of battle a coward sees behind him a dry ditch, a sequestered spot, or a thicket (to which he runs) who knows (in the midst of the fray of his) loss?"

The Dipikā has the following note on the words *valaya*, &c.:

*Valayaṃ yatrodakam valayākārena sthitam
udukarabito vā garā. Gahanam dhavādivriksā
vritam sthānam.*

Nūmam prachannagirigubhādikam ityādisthā-
nam nācāhetor ālokate."

The various passages we have quoted show clearly that the true meaning of *nūma* is (1) concealment, a place of concealment; (2) illusion.

Since writing the above, I find that Prof. Weber, in his edition of Hāla's *Saptacatika* (p. 32), has noted the Jaina *nūma-giḥa* = *Versteck*, *Gewahrsam*, which he connects with the Prākṛit

* That is, such as arise from *saṃādhī*, &c.

† The ignorant creature is a foolish man.

verb *nūmati* or *nūmeti*.* This, however, may be a denominative of *nūma*, from the root *hnu*, "to conceal." Compare *ninhuvijjanti* (Hāla 657), *a-ninhavamāna* (Spec. der Nāna, § 83).

"No *ninhavejja viriyam*" (*Āyāraṃga* i. 5, 3, § 1) is translated by Prof. Jacobi by "one should not abandon firmness"; but, if the text is correct, it ought to mean "one should not conceal firmness"—i.e., "one should display firmness."

R. MORRIS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Clarendon Press will publish immediately a new and cheaper edition of the English translation of Prof. Weismann's *Essays on Heredity*, including a list of articles on the subject that have recently appeared in England and America. A second volume, which is now in the press, will consist of four additional essays, with a preface by Prof. Weismann.

MR. W. HEINEMANN will publish almost immediately, as a new volume in his series of "Scientific Handbooks," *Geodesy*, by Prof. J. H. Gore, of Columbia University, which in a brief compass describes the geodetic work prosecuted in many lands and at divers epochs.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER will preside over Section H (Anthropology) at the Cardiff meeting of the British Association, which opens on August 19. It is understood that, in his presidential address, he proposes to give a retrospect of the work done since the science was first recognised by the British Association. He will then dwell on the advantages which anthropology may derive from the science of language, and likewise on the disadvantages which have accrued to the study of anthropology from allowing itself too implicitly to be guided by the science of language. He will have something to say, also, on the untrustworthy character of the evidence on which anthropologists have often had to rely, and will recommend a more critical examination of the authorities. Among the papers promised for this section are: "The Similkameen Indians of British Columbia," by Mrs. S. S. Allison; "Burial Customs of New Britain," by the Rev. B. Danks; "Family Life of the Haidas," by the Rev. C. Harrison; "The Natives of Central Africa," by the Rev. J. Macdonald; "Nicobar Pottery," by Mr. E. H. Man; "The Berbers of Morocco," by Mr. J. E. B. Meakin. It is possible that Prof. Brinton, of Philadelphia, may be present, and read a paper on the general subject of American ethnology.

AT Marlborough House, last Monday, the Prince of Wales presented the Albert medal of the Society of Arts for 1890 to Mr. W. H. Perkin, "for his discovery of the method of obtaining colouring matter from coal tar, a discovery which led to the establishment of a new and important industry, and to the utilisation of large quantities of a previously worthless material"; and the medal for 1891 to Sir Frederick Abel, "in recognition of the manner in which he has promoted several important classes of the arts and manufactures by the application of chemical science, and especially by his researches in the manufacture of iron and steel; and also in acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the state in the provision of improved war material and as chemist of the War Department."

AMONG the interesting plants shown at the last meeting of the Royal Botanic Society was a museum specimen of one which had recently died in the gardens—a victim to the late

* Cf. *Numa* (gopāy) in *Setu*, i. 32; v. 37; (*acchādane*) in *Gāudavaho* 103, 226.

severe winter. This was one of several specimens of the East Indian or white mangrove (*Avicennia nica*) sent to the gardens by the late Duke of Buckingham when Governor of Madras. For some years past these plants had flourished amazingly, thanks to the near approximation to their natural condition attained by keeping them in a very wet state and watering only with sea water. Under these circumstances they threw up from the roots a number of offsets, or upright adventitious roots, of from 10 in. to 12 in. high, and half an inch thick. In a space of 2 ft. square as many as eighty appeared, looking like so many rakes standing up out of the water, and keeping as near as possible the same height above the surface. The only explanation, so far, has been that offered by the secretary, Mr. Sowerby. In its native state the trees form a fringe along the sea-shore and estuaries of great tropical rivers, lining the banks with a dense and impenetrable mass of vegetation, which pushes itself further and further into the river or sea, and leaves behind the dry land it has reclaimed. In such a position these curious rootlets must be an immense advantage to the plant, enabling it to retain all the *débris* washed to the sides, and at the same time preventing the soil between the roots from being carried away by floods, &c. The plants of this species now growing in the society's gardens are the only ones alive in this country.

THE following details have been published concerning the observatory which it is proposed to erect on Mont Blanc. It will be remembered that last year M. Joseph Vallot erected an observatory and hut of refuge on the Rocher des Bosses, 1312 feet from the summit of the mountain; but this undertaking is now to be eclipsed by the construction of an observatory on the very summit (15,781 feet above sea level). The idea originated with M. Janssen, who stayed on the mountain some time last summer for the purpose of making meteorological observations. In conjunction with M. Eiffel, and with the support of M. Bischoffsheim, Prince Roland Bonaparte, and Baron Alfred de Rothschild, he has now elaborated a plan which is as daring as the Jungfrau railway. The observatory is to be entirely of iron, and is to have a length of 85 feet and a breadth of 20 feet. The iron roof is to have the spherical form of an ironclad turret, which the construction will much resemble. The erection of such a building on the highest point of Mont Blanc naturally involves thorough preliminary studies, with which a Zürich engineer experienced in works on high mountains has been charged by M. Eiffel and M. Janssen. In the first place, it is necessary that a firm foundation should be found for the supports of the building on the rock of the mountain. For this purpose a horizontal gallery is to be driven through the ice of the highest glacier until rock is met with, and by means of this gallery the formation and position of the rock buried beneath the ice and snow are to be ascertained and examined. If once this has been accurately determined, a structure is to be designed which will give to the observatory a firm hold by iron pillars founded in the rock. It is not stated how these pillars are to resist the movements of the ice. The question of how the heavy materials are to be moved to the top of the mountain does not appear to give much concern; but, whatever method is adopted, it will certainly prove laborious and very costly. More is thought of the work of surveying, which was to have been commenced this month. Should the surveys prove the practicability of the plan, it is intended to proceed with the erection in September.

THE annual meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences will be

held this year at Marseilles, beginning on September 17.

THE Winchester College Natural History Society has just issued, under the title of *Geological Notes* (Winchester, Wells), a list of all the fossils as yet known from the chalk in the anticlinal of Winchester, giving the exact localities and zones.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE understand that more than one hundred communications have already been promised for the Congress of Orientalists meeting in London this September. Prof. Gustav Oppert, of Madras, will contribute a paper showing the influence of the non-Aryan element on Hindu religion.

THE July number of the *Scottish Review* (Alexander Gardner) prints the sixth of Prof. Rhys's Rhind Lectures, dealing with "Certain National Names of the Aborigines of the British Islands." His conclusions are as follows:—

"The non-Aryan names of Britain and Ireland respectively were probably Albion and Iverion; the latter has been retained in 'Erinn' and the former in 'Alban,' which has however retreated from the southern portion of the island to the north.

"The principal non-Aryan name of the inhabitants of both islands was some prototype of the word 'Pict,' and traces of its use occur not only in Scotland, but also in Ireland and Wales. The national name 'Pict' was early translated into such Celtic names as 'Cruithne' or 'Prydain,' and 'Scot'; also, perhaps, into other tribal names, the annotation of which has been forgotten.

"These islands were called the Islands of the Picts, or names to that effect. That was the meaning of the Greek description *Πικτικοὶ Νῆσοι*, and of *Ynys Prydain* as applied in Welsh to Britain; and we seem to have a prehistoric proof of the use of the vocable 'Pict' [=Ict] by continental Celts in the name of the Isle of Ictis and in that of *Portus Ictius*.

"Britannia is a name which was formed from that of the *Britanni* [Brythons], as the Romans at first called the most important people of Southern Britain, whom they afterwards learned, from the people themselves, to call Brittones. Britannia at first only meant Southern Britain; and it has etymologically nothing to do with Prydain and *Πικτικοὶ Νῆσοι*, except that its influence caused the latter to be distorted into *Βρεταννική*, so that the correct form disappeared from the MSS.

"The non-Aryan inhabitants of a part of Gaul, including what is known as Poitou, were known by names closely related to those of 'Pict' and 'Cruithne': witness 'Pictones' and 'Chortonicum.' So the pre-Aryan occupants of the Gaulish country in question, and those of the British Isles, must have been considered by the early Celtic conquerors to be of one and the same race.

"According to the conclusions drawn by the students of ethnology and craniology [e.g. Prof. Buxley], the skulls of some of the descendants of these pre-Aryan aborigines of the British Isles belong to a type found also in the Basque country. And I am inclined to think that in pre-Aryan times a neolithic race, which may be called Ibero-Pictish, occupied Western Europe from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Pentland Firth and the Danish islands of the Baltic.

"The range of that race might perhaps be more exactly defined by reference to a map showing the relative positions of the most remarkable megalithic erections of the West, sometimes called Druidic. For anything known to the contrary, these structures may be regarded as monuments of the unaccountable energy of the Ibero-Pictish race, whose existence I have ventured to suggest."

PROF. D'ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE, of the Collège de France, has published (Paris: Bouillon) the result of a recent course of lectures on the Gaulish names in Caesar. This volume, which is to be followed by others, deals specially with that class of proper names that have *risé* for their termination. After discussing such

words as Caturiges and Bituriges, Ambiorix and Dumnorix, he is led, through Vercingetorix, to Vercassivelaunus. The former name is interpreted as "great chief of warriors," and the latter to mean "most excellently good." The volume abounds in learning, it is written in a clear style, and is well printed. It concludes with no less than eight separate indexes. We are glad to see from the preface that the appearance of Dr. Holder's exhaustive *Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz* has not deterred M. d'Arbois from making public his own elaborate researches in a somewhat similar field.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

(Annual Meeting, Tuesday, July 14.)

THE Earl of Wharncliffe (president) in the chair.—Among those present were Prof. W. H. Flower, General Donnelly, Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Plunkett, Mr. A. S. Cole, Sir Edmund Henderson, Mr. F. Dillon, Mrs. Maclure, Lady Seymour, Mr. K. W. Murray, Mr. E. J. Poynter, Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, and Mr. J. Bryce. The report stated that the energies of the society in the past year had been directed principally to two points—the necessity for an official inspector or superintendent in Egypt whose duty should be the care of the ancient monuments, and an endeavour to do something towards arresting the gradual destruction of the Great Temple at Karnak. Statements concerning a proposed scheme for barring the Nile below Philae to make a vast reservoir for purposes of irrigation had appeared in the public papers from time to time, and recently various more definite communications had been received by the committee on the same subject. The result would be, it was acknowledged, to completely cover this beautiful island and temple with water. There had been some correspondence on this subject with the authorities in Egypt; but as nothing had as yet been decided as to any scheme of irrigation, and as a committee would be appointed to consider the whole question, it might be considered as suspended for the present, and the committee had thought it best to wait before taking any further action; but they would not lose sight of this important matter, and would oppose to the utmost of their power any engineering scheme which would involve injury or destruction to this well-renowned spot.—General Donnelly moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Sir Edmund Henderson, and agreed to. The committee for the coming year was then elected; and a discussion subsequently took place as to the proposed scheme for barring the Nile below Philae, the opinion of the meeting being evidently strongly opposed to the adoption of any system of irrigation which should involve damage to the temple. Mr. J. Bryce spoke of the wanton injury which was often inflicted on monuments in Egypt, and said that he thought it would be necessary, in dealing with that matter, to bring the question of jurisdiction to the attention of those from whom any system of inspection or care was to emanate.

FINE ART.

Richard Redgrave: a Memoir. Compiled from his Diary by F. M. Redgrave. (Cassells.)

THIS Memoir has a modesty well suited to its subject—a man who spent a long life in the discharge of responsible official duties without forcing himself upon the public attention. Surrounded on all sides by personages of greater distinction, like Sir Charles Eastlake, or of stronger personality, like Sir Henry Cole, his official life, though of scarcely less value to the nation, was less thought of and spoken of than theirs. An artist of originality and talent, whose work had no little influence in turn

ing the stream in the direction of a more faithful representation of nature, he never rose to great prominence in his profession. Even when public honour in the form of a knighthood was offered him by the Queen, he declined it as unsuited to his mode of life. So it happens that these short notes from his intermittent Diary will be the first intimations to many that the Richard Redgrave, R.A., who died some three years ago, was a man who played no unimportant part in the art-history of his country.

The Treasury Minute which awarded him his well-earned pension in 1875 bears testimony to the value of his labours "in founding and directing the existing system of art-instruction throughout the United Kingdom, and in establishing the art-branches of the South Kensington Museum"; and however this system may be open to criticism after many years of trial, there is no doubt that it was a great and worthy work, well conceived and thoroughly executed, nor that it was the work of Richard Redgrave. Not less should be recognised the part that Redgrave played in securing for the nation the unrivalled collection of works of art in the South Kensington Museum. It, or a great part of it, was collected with much care and labour, at a time when taste and judgment requisite for the task were rare indeed. Here, again, was a work the national importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. And, though he had valuable colleagues like Sir J. C. Robinson, it is more than doubtful whether Redgrave has ever yet received his due share of the credit for it; for not only did he make special journeys on the continent in order to purchase works of art for the museum, but all acquisitions from other sources during his long course of office had to pass the muster of his approval. Of these matters the Diary does not tell us much. He never fails to give credit to the value of the services of Sir H. Cole; but it is only now and then that he claims special merit for himself, as in an entry of May 26, 1860:

"May 26th.—To-day the Ellison gift of water-colour paintings was opened to the public for the first time. I have taken much pains to secure the gift for the South Kensington Museum, and much trouble on the whole subject of water-colour art, of which there is now the beginning of a good collection, both in point of beauty and historically. I wonder whether I shall ever get the credit of having been the means of securing both the Sheepshanks and the Ellison gifts for the public."

Redgrave little thought, probably, at the time he made this entry that he himself was then securing his wish by the mere act of recording it. No one can doubt after reading this Memoir how sincere was his desire to secure proper national recognition of his nation's painters, whether in oil or water-colour. Although he was a Royal Academician (I am sorry to use the word "although"), he was zealous for the honour of painters in water-colour. When we have our promised really National Gallery, it is to be hoped that his name will not be forgotten as one of the first who wished and worked for it. It is now thirty-two years since he wrote:

"It is a sin that English art has no national

representation. The liberality of individuals has done much, as, for instance, Soane, Vernon, Turner, and Sheepshanks; but why should not every man who struggles into fame have at least one of his best works well placed at the cost of the nation? And then as yet we have not formed any collection of that purely national art, water-colour. I trust, however, that I have made a beginning at South Kensington Museum which will in time bear fruit."

Altogether, Redgrave's services to his country were considerable, and deserve to be more widely known than they are; but it must not be supposed that he lived neglected or died unrewarded. On the contrary, having regard to his origin and his abilities, he may be regarded as a fortunate man. He was ready, industrious, versatile, and trustworthy, and he was an artist with skill in teaching and faculty for organisation; but he was not a man of any striking genius. After serving some years as a master of the School of Design, his services were so appreciated that, when he proposed to retire, he was offered the appointment of Art Superintendent. He had no common claim to the appointment, which may be said to have been necessary to carry out his own views. As early as 1846 he had written a letter to Lord John Russell pointing out the faults of the then system of the School, and suggesting a scheme for its improvement; and one of the consequences of this letter was the foundation of the Department of Practical Art, with himself and Mr. (afterward Sir Henry) Cole as superintendents. No doubt his hard work at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Supplementary Report on Design which he drew up in connexion therewith, helped to demonstrate his fitness for the new post. It was in 1851 that he was elected to the full honours of the Academy, and the only drawback to the double success of these years was that it was impossible to push both to advantage. Although he never left off painting until he lost his sight, his professional career had gradually to be sacrificed to his official duties. Such regrets as this caused him had their compensation in the honour and usefulness of his position, and few men have probably lived happier lives; for his was spent mainly in carrying into effect his own views with the full consent and appreciation of the government who employed him, not unaccompanied with the special favour of his sovereign, who offered him a knighthood in 1869, and gave him a C.B. on his retirement in 1880. The Queen did not forget that Redgrave had been instrumental in carrying into effect the plans of the Prince Consort. Those who remember the effect of the Prince's death (greater and more universal, perhaps, than that of any similar event in the memory of anyone living) will testify to the truth of the impression recorded by Redgrave.

"What a terrible shock! too terrible for belief; and, when I rose and went out, and found that I was the spreader of bad news, I doubted if the letter sent me from the Museum could be true. Too true it was and is, alas! but so unexpected that numbers of people in church looked round with astonished eyes when the Prince Consort's name was left out of the Litany. And so the dull week drags on, and all feel how great the loss, how many noble

qualities he possessed, and oh! more than all, what our dear Lady and Queen must suffer."

There is too little of this stamp in these extracts from Redgrave's Diary; but his recollections of his father, the notes about his family, his records of his fellow-artists and others with whom he was associated, bear continual testimony to his geniality and the warmth of his affections. The volume is throughout very good to read—full of excellent anecdotes, old and new. The freshest perhaps are those of Leslie, Landseer, Mulready, Maclise, and Herbert; but there is one at least of those about Turner which I do not remember to have met with before:

"April 30, 1878.—I dined last night at Mr. Pender's. Goodall sat next to me, and told me a story to the credit of Turner. Goodall said his father had told him that he had unwittingly signed an agreement, in that careless manner too common with artists, to engrave a series of book illustrations from designs by Turner; and that, when he came to study this agreement, he found it contained clauses which laid upon him very serious terms, such, in fact, as he had never contemplated. He became much alarmed, and, on seeing Turner, he told him of his fears, and said, 'You alone can help me out of my difficulties.' 'How is that?' said Turner. 'Why, by refusing to complete or to make the illustrations I have engaged to engrave.' Turner said: 'That is a bad alternative; it would cost me £500 worth of work.' 'True,' said Goodall, 'but I have been engraving your works for the last twenty-five years with increasing pleasure, and would you bind me to work on these to my great loss and in misery as I work? You will fill up your time in an equally profitable manner, and you will relieve me from engagements which, on signing the agreement with the publisher, I certainly never understood.' Turner acceded to his request; but he said: 'I have done that which I never did before, and would not do for another.'"

Artists possibly may agree that this was "to the credit of Turner," but what would publishers say? One thing at least seems clear—that it was not to the credit of Goodall.

Perhaps the best anecdote in the book is one of Wilkes. It is certainly not new, for it was told by the late Lord Granville; but however old, it is worth repeating for the sake of those who may not know it.

"Once he asked an elector to vote for him. 'No,' replied the man warmly, 'I'd rather vote for the devil.' 'Yes,' responded Wilkes, 'but in this case your friend doesn't stand.'"

These anecdotes are only "tastes" out of a very interesting and entertaining book, the only fault of which is its brevity. Short as it is, however, it gives a very distinct impression of a very worthy and amiable man, who, without rising to the first rank as an artist, a connoisseur, a critic, or a teacher, yet did much valuable and memorable work in each of these capacities.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

HITTITE DISCOVERIES IN ASIA MINOR.

UNDER this title the *Times* has published (July 25 and 28) two long articles, forming a valuable summary of our present knowledge of the class of monuments called Hittite, dealing more particularly with the results gained

by Prof. Ramsay and Messrs. Hogarth and Headlam during their recent archaeological expeditions in Asia Minor. We must content ourselves with quoting the following summary of the writer:—

"We may best conclude with a brief outline of the various opinions and theories that have been stated with regard to the whole class of monuments.

"In the first place, as to their date. The general view seems to be that they belong to the period when the Hittites were a great people, in close relations, sometimes peaceful and sometimes hostile, with Egypt, i.e. 1500–1100 B.C. Prof. Ramsay divides them into two classes: one, the earlier, comprising the monuments of Boghaz Keui and Eyuk, and those in the Eastern parts of Cappadocia; and the other decidedly later, comprising those of Syria and Southern Cappadocia, especially at Ibriz. The former class is, according to him, more Egyptian in type, the latter more Assyrian. Recently, Dr. Puchstein has argued that all the monuments belong to the later period (1000–700 B.C.); while Dr. Winter, in reply to him, has maintained before the Berlin Archaeological Society that all belong to the earlier period. On the other hand, Prof. Hirschfeld has asserted the existence of two distinct types, and has gone so far as to deny any community of character and origin, maintaining that the Syrian and South Cappadocian monuments may be perhaps Hittite, but that those of Boghaz Keui and Eyuk are non-Hittite and native to Asia Minor.

"In the second place, as to the home of the people who created these monuments. M. Perrot and most writers, with the recent agreement apparently of Dr. Winter also, consider that Syria was the centre of their power, and that Asia Minor was subject to them. Prof. Sayce's language has often been quite consistent with this view; but he is disposed rather to think that Asia Minor was the original seat of their power, and that they advanced into Syria. Prof. Hirschfeld denies all connexion between the people and monuments of Syria and those of Asia Minor. While in answer to him Prof. Ramsay has maintained that the original centre of the Hittites was at Pteria; that they spread thence through Eastern Cappadocia into Commagene and Syria in general, and that a later wave of their influence extended from Syria, through Cilicia, into the southern parts of Cappadocia. *Adhuc sub judice lis est.*"

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TEMPLE OF LUXOR.

Norwood: July 26, 1891.

Those interested in the preservation of the Egyptian monuments will be relieved on hearing from the distinguished Inspector-General of Irrigation that there is no immediate danger to the Temple of Luxor; some of us, perhaps, more from the fact that it may now receive his special attention rather than from its actual state.

If, in spite of the protection of the stone spurs (loose stones thrown against the bank, and not solid masonry), the persons living in Beato's house (standing on the bank between the river and the Temple) were, as I was informed, afraid it would be washed away last high Nile, it shows at least that they, who had a strong personal interest in the matter and considerable experience in what happens to Nile towns, did not possess that perfect assurance of the man whose house is built upon a rock. This was last year, when the embankment had not been additionally weakened by the extensive excavations of the past winter, which must further have imperilled Beato's and many other houses, besides the Temple.

It was this new danger to the Temple to which I especially begged to call attention. And if anything could have been put forth in defence of the way the excavations were carried on, I am quite sure Col. Ross is far too clever an advocate to have left it unsaid.

What else than "censure" is to be applied to a department which permits one of the most

ancient and important monuments in the world's history, which is known to be in a decayed state and upon an insecure foundation, to be excavated—to have the supporting earth removed from columns and walls—and not to tell off a trained engineer to watch and direct the operations? It needed small knowledge of the builder's art to see that columns thus left would soon topple over. It appears they have already begun to do so. Will immediate orders be now given to secure the others? is the question which should be asked of the Egyptian authorities.

As to the case of the set of the current against the east bank, I would venture to appeal to Col. Ross again to consider the matter on the spot. Doubtless in ancient times the river frontage of the city, or least that part near the Temple, was protected by quays, of which now only a portion remains, and that, apparently, in a state far from secure. Has not the time now arrived to extend the quay and put what remains in thorough repair? Also, as to the spurs; should they not be of masonry and project further into the river?

Col. Ross speaks of the "convenience" of the tourists. No one would desire to inconvenience them; but is their convenience in escaping a short sandy walk to be considered when the safety of the monuments is in question? It happens, however, that now, when the tourists visit the monuments on the west side, although they have no sand on the east bank, there is nearly half of a mile of it on the island where they are landed from the first ferry. There is then a second ferry, involving abominable treatment to the donkeys in getting them into the barge. Those who remember the horrors of that ferry would probably prefer commencing with a tract of sand and landing on the opposite bank in one ferrying.

There can be no question that, if at Luxor the river flowed evenly between the two banks, there would be less danger than now exists to the monuments on the east side. What Col. Ross can do in the matter of reducing the island opposite the town, and joining the remainder to the west bank, it is not for me to say. Considering the interests involved, expenditure for such an object would surely be justifiable.

In case it might be supposed that I attribute blame to the Inspector-General of Irrigation in this matter, permit me to disclaim such intention. All who read his admirable letter in the ACADEMY some two years ago on the Beni-Hassan outrage will recognise his warm interest in the preservation of the monuments. But he cannot perform the impossible. The fault lies with the government that refuses to appoint an inspector of the monuments. Col. Ross and his chief, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, have probably done more to promote the prosperity of Egypt and to improve the position of the *fellaheen* than any two men who have held office in Egypt since the time of the Pharaohs. The fact, however, of their being masters of the art of irrigation, and having a genuine desire to do justice to the cultivators, does not imply that they are conversant with the art of preserving ancient monuments, although, at the same time, those responsible for that duty should naturally belong to their department.

Since the English have assumed control over the government of Egypt, order has been restored in the land, and the condition of the *fellaheen* has been ameliorated; but even when the *kourbash* has been laid aside and taxation lightened, the last word of civilisation has not been said. The memorials of Egypt's past greatness are now in our charge. They are the country's most sacred treasures, and these we have shamefully neglected.

I may add that not only ought the excavations at the Luxor Temple to have been con-

ducted under the inspection of an engineer, but also the inscriptions and sculpture should have been properly treated immediately they were uncovered. From the omission to do this, large passages of sculpture at the neighbouring Temple at Karnak now crumble beneath the touch, which, a few years ago, before suffering from the action of the atmosphere, were firm and solid. Decomposition in some kinds of Egyptian stone appears to set in very rapidly after it is exposed to the air, a principal cause, I believe, being that the stone is saturated with nitron. It may not be too late to save the sculpture, if the government would send a competent person having a knowledge of chemistry to wash the stone, and perhaps impregnate it with a silicate solution—as to this last suggestion, possibly there is some other substance much better adapted for the purpose.

HENRY WALLIS.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

THE committee of the Edinburgh Heraldic Exhibition, encouraged by the richness and extent of their display, and by the public interest manifested in it, propose issuing an illustrated edition of their Catalogue, giving plates of the objects most distinguished by artistic beauty or historical association. It is not intended that profit should be made from this publication—indeed, any surplus that remains from the general funds of the exhibition is to be devoted to enriching the volume; and, as the edition will be strictly limited to subscribers, those interested in the subject should lose no time in communicating with the hon. secretary, at the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

THE memorial to Christopher Marlowe at Canterbury will be unveiled by Mr. Henry Irving—in the unavoidable absence of Lord Coleridge—on September 16 or 17. It has been executed by Mr. Onslow Ford; and it takes the form of a drinking-fountain surmounted by a bronze statue of a Muse, with statuettes representing characters from Marlowe's plays.

ACCORDING to the report for 1889 of the National Gallery of Ireland, the total number of free admissions for that year was 72,591, of which number of persons 26,810 attended on Sunday. Of forty-four new students admitted to copy pictures forty were ladies; the total number of students' attendances was 2025. The purchases made during 1889 included an interior, by Dirk van Delen, with figures by Dirk Hals, £243; a group of Saints, by Paul Veronese, £50; a portrait by Sir Peter Lely, £1 10s.; a portrait of Sir Richard Steele, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, £20. The sum of £100 was presented to the National Historical and Portrait Gallery by the committee of the Stuart Exhibition.

THE Prix de Rome in the section of sculpture have been awarded as follow: Grand Prix to M. Lavalley, pupil of MM. Cabanel, Maillot, and Bouguereau; Premier second grand prix to M. Decheneau, pupil of MM. Jules Lefebvre, Boulanger, and Benjamin Constant; Deuxième second grand prix to M. Etcheverry, pupil of M. Bonnat.

THE new Salon, the Salon du Champ-de-Mars, has now firmly established itself. The exhibition this year has brought in 40,000 frs. more than last, and has enabled the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts not only to pay its heavy expenses, but also to distribute "bourses de travail."

M. RODIN has been chosen to design the monument to Balzac to be erected in the Place du Palais Royal. The former project of Chapu has been abandoned as too expensive; but the municipal council have allowed his family to

retain as an indemnity the advances amounting to 5000 frs. which were received by him.

THE pictures recently stolen from the museum at Rennes have been restored by the thief, and will shortly be replaced in their frames.

THE STAGE.

STAGE NOTES.

THE announcement that Mr. Henry Arthur Jones shortly takes a theatre for the performance of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's plays is an interesting one: it promises an experiment with which all writers are likely to be in sympathy. That with regard to the long pieces which fill the evening's bill, certain changes are effected by managements, contrary to the author's wishes, is pretty well known. Are these generally speaking wise or unwise, demanded or superfluous?—that is what remains to be seen. We are not ourselves amongst those who deny to the pursuers of a particular business the capacity of knowing their own business properly. A simple manager is not, broadly speaking, such a fool as to require to be set right by his dramatist in regard to what is really telling upon the stage. Yet many a simple manager is unimaginative, and most who have anything to lose are desperately conservative. But then the business side of the matter has, after all, to be in the foreground. No author, unless he be a dilettante, can afford to lose sight of that. The author's real grievance begins and ends, in most cases, we suspect, not so much with the manager proper as with the actor manager, who, whatever may be his services to the stage in individual and exceptional cases, is, as a rule, very one-sided. He wants, not a piece, but a part. From the view of that part alone does he survey—or is inclined to survey—the whole performance. Now an author's point of view is at all events more central. What will be the outcome of the experiment?

WE shall be interested in seeing what reception the reading public will give to Mr. A. W. Pinero's plays, more than one of which is about to be published. One of them—it is "The Profligate," we believe, but we are rather sorry it is not the less immediately successful piece which was last performed—Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman is now editing. Why it is that a living writer of repute does not prefer to do the editing of his own plays we cannot profess to explain; but in any case Mr. Malcolm Salaman is excellently fitted to do this office for them, his attitude towards them—as towards the best of dramatic literature generally—having always been one of the most intelligent sympathy. It is understood that Mr. Pinero's stage directions will be given with completeness; and these, we believe, are wont to be singularly copious and exact, Mr. Pinero enjoying the reputation of being the most punctilious of stage managers of his own pieces. Never probably did M. Montigny, at the Gymnase, insist more absolutely upon details deemed conducive to the perfection of the performance.

WE doubt whether Mr. Leonard Outram's play—well acted as it unquestionably was the other evening at the Avenue—will hold the stage. It has indeed in some quarters been treated not very fairly; for not only was the piece well played, it has distinct interest; it has even what has been described to us as "certain bursts of dramatic and nervous energy," but "lacks," says our informant, "sustained power." The author is as well aware as we are, in all probability, that the accident that the idea of the piece is derived from Mr. Browning's "In a Balcony" cannot

long or substantially serve it. The piece must stand upon its own merits. It cannot appropriate the genius of Browning, nor find itself excused by the circumstance that its stage faults recall those of the great poet. When we want Browning, to Browning himself shall we turn—not to any adaptation, or expansion, or dilution of him. Mr. Outram has not produced commonplace. He might have been more likely to succeed if he had; for on the stage success comes generally—it may be contended—to absolute commonplace or to absolute genius, scarcely to anything between them.

SATURDAY sees the production, probably, of the new melodrama by Messrs. Buchanan and Sims at the Adelphi. The cast announced is in some respects a departure from the familiar ones at Messrs. Gatti's theatre. Miss Robins—who did so much even with Hedda Gabler—finds herself in it.

MR. DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY, who has recently returned to England, has arranged to produce his comedy drama, "Chums," at the Globe Theatre on August 27. Mr. Murray will himself sustain one of the principal parts.

A BOOK by Mr. T. Raymond Solly, entitled *Acting and the Art of Speech at the Paris Conservatoire*, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MUSIC.

MUSIC NOTES.

VERDI'S "Traviata" was given at Covent Garden on Friday evening, July 24, with a new comer, Mme. Teleki, in the part of Violetta. She is an experienced and intelligent actress, and also praiseworthy as a vocalist; she has no tremolo and no tricks. M. Maurel being ill, the elder Germont was played by Franceschetti, but indifferently. The voice of the tenor, M. Lubert, is not pleasant when he strains it. Signor Randegger was the conductor.

THE students of the Royal Academy of Music gave a concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Margaret Ford gave an intelligent rendering of the first movement of the Schumann pianoforte Concerto. Miss Ethel Barns, formerly a pupil of M. Sainton, played the slow movement and Finale of Max Bruch's seldom heard violin Concerto in D minor. She has excellent fingers, and plays with much taste and feeling. She was especially good in the fine Adagio, and was well received. Miss Margaret Ormerod sang "The Kelpie," a Dramatic Cantata by M. L. Drysdale. The music is fairly interesting, but certainly not dramatic, and the orchestration is good. The programme included another novelty, Grieg's "Bergliot" (Op. 42), recitation with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Lina Ashwell declaimed the lines with much effect, though her voice was scarcely strong enough for the large hall. Accompanied recitation has been attempted by various composers—Schumann, Liszt, Dr. Mackenzie, and others; but has never come much into vogue. Grieg has provided some dignified music for the lines of the old Saga telling of death and vengeance. He has kept the music duly subordinate, and in fact has shown great skill. The "Siegfried Idyll" was well performed by the students; it was, however, taken by Dr. Mackenzie at a slower rate than is usual. The hall was crowded.

THE death is announced of Franco Faccio, the eminent Italian conductor at La Scala. He directed the first European performance of Verdi's "Aida" in 1872, and also the production of that master's "Otello" at Milan in 1887, and afterwards at London in July, 1889.

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Welsh.....	Lecturer—J. Morris Jones, B.A., late Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford.
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G. H. WALLIS, Director and Curator.
Nottingham Castle, July 10th, 1891.

BRITISH INSTITUTION SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

At a Meeting of the Trustees held on July 29, Scholarships of £50 a year, tenable for two years, were awarded in PAINTING to Frederick Dudley Wallner, Edward Spilbury Swinson, and Ralph Peacock; in POETRY to Paul Raphael Montford; in ENGLISH, to Arthur H. Buckland; in ARCHITECTURE, to Heber Rimmer. The Competition Works can be seen at the Western Galleries of the Science and Art Department (Entrance from the Imperial Institute Road), from Monday, August 3, to Saturday, August 8, both days inclusive, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Mr. George Edwards has decided to transfer the above programme to the SHAFTESBURY THEATRE on MONDAY, August 3.

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